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# FOREIGN CROPS *and* MARKETS

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L A T E C A B L E S

Sweden official bread-grain production estimates reported as follows: Wheat 12,493,000 bushels, or 19 percent less than 1940 crop, from 707,000 acres, rye 11,062,000 bushels, or an increase of 6 percent over previous outturn, from 509,000 acres. Total bread-grain crop 10 percent less than in 1940.

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Finland official estimates of 1941 grain crops reported as follows, with 1940 comparisons in parentheses: Wheat 6,224,000 bushels (6,908,000), rye 10,708,000 (10,511,000), barley 6,706,000 (7,441,000), oats 34,470,000 bushels (41,888,000).

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Spain estimates of 1941 production reported as follows, with 1940 comparisons in parentheses: Wheat 108,944,000 bushels (79,412,000), rye 11,692,000 (13,821,000), barley 77,391,000 (64,103,000), oats 38,925,000 (32,685,000), corn 27,479,000 (29,202,000), rice 13,669,000 bushels (14,167,000).

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North China walnut crop estimated 15 to 20 percent larger than last year with 180,000 to 200,000 cases available for export. Carry-over at Tientsin on September 1 - walnuts in shell negligible, meats about 75,000 pounds. Export prospects are poor; a few small shipments are now being sent to Shanghai.

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## G R A I N S

### SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE WHEAT PROSPECTS FAVORABLE FOR INCREASED PRODUCTION . . .

Southern Hemisphere crops are not advanced enough to permit official estimates of production, but prospects point to a larger total outturn in the principal producing countries than last year. The expectation of an increase this year is based not so much on crop conditions in all the Southern Hemisphere countries, as upon the fact that another crop as short as the 1940-41 Australian harvest seems improbable. The three most important producing countries, Argentina, Australia, and the Union of South Africa, reported a total outturn of only 371 million bushels last year, whereas the average for these countries during 1935-36 to 1939-40 was 406 million bushels. The short Australian crop of only 84 million bushels more than offset the above-average harvest in Argentina, while production in the Union of South Africa was just about average for that country.

#### SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE: Production of wheat in principal countries, 1935-36 to 1940-41

Year	Argentina	Australia	Union of South Africa	Total
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
1935-36 .....	141,462	144,218	23,709	309,389
1936-37 .....	249,910	151,390	15,990	417,290
1937-38 .....	207,600	187,256	10,723	405,579
1938-39 .....	379,142	155,369	17,388	551,899
1939-40 .....	119,453	210,277	15,310	345,040
Average .....	219,513	169,702	16,624	405,839
1940-41 .....	271,173	83,848	16,163	371,184

Compiled from official statistics.

The second official estimate of the acreage seeded to wheat in Argentina was placed at 17,766,000 acres, or 259,000 acres more than the 1940-41 estimate. Although yields per sown acre were greatly above average last year, the increase in acreage this season, combined with generally favorable seeding and growing conditions, indicates that production may again be on an above-average level.

No official estimates for Australia have been received for the current season, but trade and private figures point to slightly reduced seedings, from which a crop of about 140-150 million bushels is forecast. Reports of dry weather have been received throughout the season, but the areas affected have been less extensive than was the case last season. Parts of New South Wales continue dry, it is said, with prospects for wheat below average, but conditions in the other wheat States are reported to favor the crop.



Weather conditions in the Union of South Africa were somewhat unfavorable for the wheat crop late in June. In the summer-rainfall areas, mild weather early in the month resulted in heavy growth, which increased the probability of injury from winter frost, while lack of rain in later weeks threatened the crop with drought damage. In the areas of heavy winter rainfall, on the other hand, the growing crop was damaged by flooding. No estimate of the acreage seeded, or forecast of production, has been received; during the past 5 years an average of about 15 million bushels has been harvested.

ARGENTINA INCREASES WHEAT SEEDING  
BUT TOTAL GRAIN ACREAGE REDUCED . . .

The second official estimate of the acreages sown to grains in Argentina indicates reductions for all crops except wheat, the sown area of which was placed slightly above that of 1940-41, but well under the average sown during 1935-36 to 1939-40, according to information received by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Wheat seedings were estimated at 17,766,000 acres as compared with 17,507,000 acres sown last season, when an outturn of 271 million bushels was obtained. The average yield per sown acre in 1940-41 was, however, unusually high, being second only to that obtained in the record year of 1938-39.

The acreage sown to rye was reduced from that of last season by 14.9 percent and at 2,340,000 acres is 140,000 acres below the average of the previous 5 years. Barley seedings were reduced to 1,735,000 acres as compared with 2,139,000 last year and 1,901,000 averaged during 1935-36 to 1939-40. The acreage sown to oats, 3,558,000 acres, was similarly reduced from that of last year but was slightly above the previous 5-year average. Weather conditions have been generally favorable for the grain crops, but growth is reported to have been somewhat rank, making the plants more susceptible to frost damage. Trade reports, however, concerning the heavy frosts of mid-September in the northern part of the country, indicate that injury to wheat was not serious.

ARGENTINA: Acreage sown to specified crops, average  
1935-36 to 1939-40, annual 1940-41 and 1941-42

Crop	Average 1935-36 to 1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>
Wheat .....	18,576	17,507	17,766
Rye .....	2,480	2,750	2,340
Barley .....	1,901	2,139	1,735
Oats .....	3,547	3,899	3,558

Argentine Ministry of Agriculture.

ORIENTAL WHEAT AND FLOUR MARKET  
RESTRICTED BY JAPANESE CONTROLS . . .

New-crop domestic wheat reaching Shanghai during the first quarter of the 1941-42 marketing year went largely to Japanese-operated mills or was shipped to Japan, North China, and Manchuria, according to information received by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations from the Office of the American agricultural attaché at Shanghai. No official estimates were available, however, covering Japanese holdings or exports of Chinese wheat. Shanghai stocks of imported wheat were placed at about 167,000 bushels. Domestic wheat was quoted at \$1.24 per bushel to Japanese purchasers and at \$1.36 to Chinese buyers, who were permitted to purchase limited amounts only.

The output of flour by Shanghai mills was placed at about 640,000 bags per month, of which over 90 percent was milled by Japanese concerns. The marked curtailment of mill operations by the Chinese was attributed to their inability to secure domestic wheat at prices that would allow sales of flour on a fair competitive basis. Little foreign wheat was bought because changing exchange rates made profits uncertain. With the recent increase in the exchange rate, earlier purchases of wheat could not be sold at a price sufficient to cover delivery cost.

The local inquiry for foreign flour has recently fallen off pending the clarification of monthly foreign-exchange allotments by the Currency Stabilization Board for essential imports into Shanghai. Present policy appears to be directed toward adjusting imports on the basis of local stocks, with requests for cheap exchange for reshipments to occupied areas refused. On September 16, about 32,000 barrels of United States flour had been booked to arrive and 17,000 barrels of Canadian at about \$6.35 and \$6.65 per barrel, respectively.

Latest quotations of flour per barrel, c.i.f. Shanghai, were as follows: United States, straight \$6.65, patent \$7.10; Canadian, straight \$6.10, patent \$6.50; mixed and fancy clear \$7.20. Low-grade Canadian flour was reported to have been offered at \$5.90. Local wholesale prices on September 16 were: Canadian \$6.68 per barrel, Australian \$7.04, and United States \$6.92 per barrel. Prices tended downward as importers were influenced by the possibility of securing foreign exchange from the stabilization board at more favorable rates.

Stocks of flour at Shanghai were estimated at from 1.2 to 1.5 million bags. About 250,000 bags are reported to have been purchased by the Japanese and held in reserve at Shanghai. Increased rice imports from Indochina reduced the importance of flour as a rice substitute, and rice stocks for emergency purposes were being built up with recent prices somewhat lower than in August.



During July, the first month of the new marketing year, imports of wheat totaled about 649,000 bushels, of which 360,000 originated in the United States and 289,000 in Australia, as compared with no imports in July 1940. Flour imports amounted to 267,000 barrels, of which 157,000 barrels were supplied by the United States; in the first month of last season 363,000 barrels were imported, largely from Japan.

CHINA: Imports of wheat and wheat flour, by country of origin,  
July 1939-1941

Country of origin	July		
	1939	1940	1941
	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>
<u>Wheat</u>			
United States ....	1,626	0	360
Canada .....	0	0	0
Australia .....	2,092	0	289
Japan .....	0	0	0
Others .....	0	0	0
Total .....	3,718	0	649
	<u>1,000 barrels</u>	<u>1,000 barrels</u>	<u>1,000 barrels</u>
<u>Flour</u>			
United States ....	184	34	157
Canada .....	9	4	24
Australia .....	60	27	27
Japan .....	2	293	58
Others .....	6	5	1
Total .....	261	363	267

Office of American Agricultural Attaché at Shanghai and official trade returns.

Little official information was available regarding the Japanese market during July-September. An official crop estimate of August 30 for part of the country indicated a decrease from the previous estimate of 59 million bushels, but complete figures will not be released for some weeks. An effort was reported under way to increase wheat production by adjustments in acreages of minor crops. Changes in the fixed-price system were also contemplated, whereby selling prices of producers and wholesalers would be lowered by 2 percent but retail prices would not be affected. An increase in the flour allotment for the Tokyo area was reported, that for August being placed at 420,000 bags, but the rice allowance was proportionately decreased, it was stated, in order to build up rice reserves. United States No. 2 white wheat was quoted late in August at \$1.33 per bushel and Canadian Manitoba No. 2 at \$1.10 per bushel, but no foreign trade statistics were released.



## URUGUAY RICE PRODUCTION LOWER . . .

The 1941 rice crop of Uruguay, like that of southern Brazil and Argentina, is below last year on account of unfavorable weather. The crop in Uruguay this year is placed at 661,000 bushels as compared with 851,000 in 1940 and 1,050,000 in 1939. In spite of the reduced crop this year, Uruguay is expected to have ample supplies for domestic requirements and may have a small surplus for export. Rice production in Uruguay on a commercial scale is a relatively new development, and it is only since 1931 that the quantity harvested has been sufficiently large for the Uruguayan officials to include in their statistical records.

The production of rice in Uruguay has had its rapid growth under the protection of a moderately high customs tariff. In 1935, when rice production became sufficient to satisfy the ordinary demand of the domestic market, a further benefit was accorded local rice growers by the Act of December 27, 1935, which prohibited all further importations of paddy rice into the country except when made by a special Governmental decree that might be issued for the importation of seed rice.

URUGUAY: Rice production, imports, exports,  
and domestic utilization, 1931-1941

Year	Production		Imports	Exports	Apparent utilization
	Rough	Milled			
	1,000 bushels	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1931 .....	41	1,140	16,224	0	17,364
1932 .....	125	3,475	9,065	0	12,540
1933 .....	a/	a/	12,689	0	-
1934 .....	a/	a/	9,256	0	-
1935 .....	686	19,071	3,762	0	22,833
1936 .....	720	21,016	259	3,322	17,953
1937 .....	930	25,854	629	7,676	18,807
1938 .....	779	21,656	54	1,003	20,707
1939 .....	1,050	29,190	14	4,704	24,500
1940 .....	851	23,658	a/	a/	-
1941 .....	661	18,376	-	-	-

Compiled from official sources. a/ No information available.

## HAITI RICE IMPORTS DECLINE . . .

Rice imports into Haiti during the fiscal year ended with September 1940 amounted to only 510,000 pounds, according to a report furnishing the latest available import data, received from American Consul J. Kenly Bacon at Port-au-Prince. Imports have shown a steady decline from the high point in 1928-29, when they exceeded 15 million pounds. This marked

decline in rice imports is reported due to, (1) the development of local rice production, including the establishment of commercial rice mills, and (2) the substitution of corn meal and millet in the diet of the Haitian people. The shift to cheaper staple foods began at the time of the 1929-30 depression, when imports were restricted, and furthermore may be partially accounted for by the fact that the wage of a Haitian laborer has been only 20 cents a day for several years.

Rice production statistics for Haiti are not available, but according to trade sources, present production is placed at about 350,000 bushels. Many sections of Haiti are excellently adapted to the production of rice, but until recent years the native rice produced in the country was of a comparatively poor quality. In 1938 a semiofficial company, acting as an agent of the Haitian Government, commenced a rice development program and began to import improved rice seed in order to increase production for local consumption, with the eventual objective of providing an exportable surplus. The principal varieties introduced were Fortuna, Rexora, and Nira. According to reports, these varieties are producing much better yields than native rice, and it is expected that the country will soon be producing enough to meet domestic requirements. The company promoting increased production has also supervised the construction of drainage and irrigation districts in certain plantations situated in the rice-growing sections.

# GRAIN STATISTICS . . .

GRAINS: Weekly average closing price per bushel, future delivery,  
at leading markets, 1940-1941

Week ended	Wheat						Corn			
	Chicago		Winnipeg		Buenos Aires <sup>a/</sup>		Chicago		Buenos Aires	
	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941 <sup>b/</sup>
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High <sup>c/</sup> ...	78	123	68	72	77	56	58	85	34	26
Low <sup>c/</sup> ...	72	106	66	68	59	55	55	78	30	26
	December						October			
Aug. 23 ..	72	116	68	69	66	55	55	81	34	26
30 ..	74	117	68	68	67	55	57	81	33	26
Sept. 6 ..	77	120	68	68	66	55	57	82	32	26
13 ..	76	123	68	68	63	55	57	85	31	26
20 ..	78	121	66	68	59	55	56	84	30	26

Corn prices at Buenos Aires compiled from New York Journal of Commerce; all other prices from Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin. <sup>a/</sup> October futures. <sup>b/</sup> Official price. <sup>c/</sup> July 6 to September 20, 1941, and corresponding dates for 1940.

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## V E G E T A B L E   O I L S   A N D   O I L S E E D S

### URUGUAYAN FLAXSEED EXPORTS BELOW NORMAL . . .

Uruguayan stocks of flaxseed are practically exhausted due to the partial failure of the 1940 crop, which was approximately 60 percent below the previous year and 45 percent below the 1935-1939 average. Exports during the first 6 months of 1941 amounted to 2,370,000 bushels, and dealers report that there will be no further shipments until the beginning of 1942, when the new crop will have been harvested. This places exports for the present year considerably below the past few years.

URUGUAY: Flaxseed, area, production, yield per acre, and exports,  
1935-36 to 1941-42

Year	Area	Production	Yield	Exports
			per acre	
	<u>: 1,000 acres</u>	<u>: 1,000 bushels</u>	<u>: Bushels</u>	<u>: 1,000 bushels</u>
1935-36	311	3,007	9.7	3,029
1936-37	356	3,011	8.5	2,951
1937-38	332	3,728	11.2	2,847
1938-39	452	4,427	9.8	4,288
1939-40	584	5,296	9.1	3,991
1940-41	423	2,165	5.1	a/ 2,370
1941-42	314	-	-	-

Compiled from official sources. a/ January-June.

The area now under flaxseed is estimated at 314,000 acres. If average yield per acre is obtained, total production will reach 2,900,000 bushels, which should provide another below-normal surplus for export during the coming year.

The 1940 crop was sold at satisfactory prices; the minimum payable to growers was fixed by Government decree at 7.45 pesos per 100 kilograms (\$1.25 per bushel, converted at the official rate of exchange), f.o.b. Montevideo, and in some cases better prices were obtained.

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### ARGENTINE FLAXSEED ACREAGE FAVORABLE . . .

The second official forecast for 1941-42 places the area planted to flaxseed in Argentina at 6,753,000 acres, compared with a corresponding estimate of 6,795,000 acres last season. The final estimate for 1940-41 was 7,103,000 acres with a production of 57,461,000 bushels.



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C O T T O N - O T H E R F I B E R S

## COTTON IMPORTS INTO CHINA

MAY BE FURTHER REDUCED . . .

Exchange restrictions and a further reduction in available shipping facilities resulting from the political tension in the Far East and the freezing orders instituted in July are expected to reduce 1941-42 cotton imports into China to about 500,000 bales, according to information received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Imports during the year ended September 30, 1941, are expected to total about 900,000 bales compared with 1,157,000 in 1939-40.

CHINA a/: Imports of cotton by countries of origin,  
July 1941, with comparisons  
(In bales of 478 pounds net)

Country of origin	July			October-July		
	1939	1940	1941	1938-39	1939-40	1940
	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>
United States	11,630	20,405	21,538	88,079	430,095	117,334
British India	97,710	81,503	29,934	537,000	360,500	448,911
Egypt .....	3,125	4,146	1,528	30,854	36,680	9,773
Brazil .....	11,509	37,536	37,544	93,437	91,724	166,246
Others .....	2,031	2,732	2,022	13,126	28,727	11,486
Total .....	126,005	146,322	<u>b/</u> 92,566	762,496	947,726	<u>c/</u> 753,750

Compiled from Monthly Returns of the Foreign Trade of China.

a/ Excludes Manchuria.

b/ Includes 405 bales reexported.

c/ Includes an estimated 50,000 bales reexported.

Withdrawal of many Japanese ships from British Empire and Western Hemisphere waters will handicap the movement of Brazilian and Indian cotton to China as well as to Japan, since this trade has been heavily dependent on Japanese shipping services. Continuation of United States cotton exports to Shanghai are rather uncertain because of the freezing of China's assets in this country and the diversion of American ships to the transportation of military and strategic materials to other countries. American cotton is in greatest demand at present, however, because of the higher profit margin available on fine-count yarns made from American cotton of about 1-1/16 inches. Practically no Brazilian of this staple length is available. Profit realized on low-count yarns from Indian cotton is too small at present to interest speculators who buy and store a large portion of Shanghai's cotton-yarn production as a means of investment.

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Brazilian cotton used for medium yarns of around 32 counts is still much cheaper than American, although future shipping facilities are uncertain. If present price parities remain in effect it appears that the small quantities of cotton that importers in China are able to purchase in coming months may be composed largely of American and Brazilian except as influenced by shipping and exchange allotments. Exchange restrictions resulting from the American and British freezing orders appear to be the chief concern of Shanghai cotton importers. The exchange stabilization fund is so low at present that exchange allotments will limit imports to about 10,000 bales per month until the situation improves. Stocks at Shanghai and purchases to arrive amount to about 200,000 bales, which is sufficient for about 6 months' mill requirements. At the same time Shanghai mills will have to depend to an even greater extent than before on imported cotton because of intensified Japanese efforts to secure much greater quantities of Chinese cotton in view of the difficult import situation.

Mill activity in Shanghai is expected to be further curtailed as a result of reduced supplies of raw cotton, restriction of power supply, and tighter blockade of China's cotton-textile markets, both foreign and domestic, by Japanese military forces. Japanese mills operated at about 45 percent of capacity in August, Chinese at 75 percent in Shanghai and 80 in unoccupied China, and British mills in Shanghai at 60 percent. August mill consumption in China, including Manchuria, was estimated at 115,000 bales.

Mill consumption in China is expected to total about 1,300,000 bales during the current season (October-September), compared with nearly 1,600,000 in 1940-41 and 1,700,000 in 1939-40. The anticipated decline in 1941-42 mill consumption may be offset by an increase in consumption by home industries, estimated at about 1,360,000 bales in 1940-41.

Recorded exports of cotton from China during the 10 months ended June 30, 1941, totaled only 32,000 bales against 8,000 for the corresponding period in 1939-40. An estimate based on unofficial information, however, indicates that about 250,000 bales were exported to Japan during the 1940-41 season, and 50,000 bales (principally foreign growths) were exported or transshipped to Germany through the Soviet Union. It was also noted that no Chinese cotton has been exported to the United States since October 1935. In former years, considerable quantities of rough Chinese cotton produced in north China were imported by manufacturers in the United States for special uses. It is expected that exports to Japan in 1941-42 will be much larger than last year, because Japanese authorities have tightened control over cotton-producing areas in China and offered higher prices for Chinese cotton in order to offset the anticipated shortage of raw-cotton supplies available from other countries. Cotton-purchasing agencies have been established in China to assemble



this cotton. The system of distribution will give preference for supplies to mills in Japan, with consideration for Japanese mills and Japanese-controlled Chinese mills in China in that order.

CHINA, INCLUDING MANCHURIA: Apparent supply and distribution  
of cotton, 1941-42, with comparisons  
(In bales of 478 pounds net a/)

Cotton	Year beginning October 1		
	1939	1940	1941 b/
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Carry-over at beginning of season, October 1 .....	904	753	774
Production .....	1,883	2,354	2,406
Imports .....	1,157	910	523
Total supply .....	3,944	4,017	3,703
Mill consumption .....	1,674	1,569	1,308
Home consumption .....	1,255	1,360	1,360
Exports .....	262	314	366
Total disappearance .....	3,191	3,243	3,034
Carry-Over at end of season, September 30 .....	753	774	669
Total distribution .....	3,944	4,017	3,703

Compiled from estimates by the agricultural attaché, Shanghai.

a/ Converted from bales of 500 pounds net. b/ Preliminary estimates.

The 1941 cotton acreage in China, including Manchuria, is placed at 6,135,000 acres against 6,108,000 in 1940. Excessive rains in most of the central China cotton areas during August and early September have reduced the prospects of a good yield in that section. Late summer weather conditions in North China have been fairly favorable, and a good yield is expected. Early drought and late rains in unoccupied China were somewhat unfavorable, but a slightly lower yield will be offset by a larger acreage than was estimated earlier. The 1941 acreage planted in Manchuria, estimated at 273,000 acres, is 30 percent larger than last year's harvested area but about equal to the 1940 planted area of 272,000 acres. Flood and insect damage this year reduced the yield per acre almost to last year's level. The 1941 crop is estimated at 93,000 bales (of 478 pounds net) against 77,500 bales for 1940. The total Chinese crop this year is placed at about 2,400,000 bales as compared with 2,350,000 last season.

#### RAYON INDUSTRY ESTABLISHED IN COLOMBIA . . .

Colombia's only factory producing rayon filament began operations in April 1939 and produced 177,000 pounds by the end of the year and 445,000 pounds during 1940. Since Colombia, in recent years, has imported



considerable quantities of rayon yarn and fabrics, it is felt that the rapid expansion of rayon production in this country will tend to reduce import requirements of these items rather than to compete with cotton textiles produced in Colombia. The cotton textile industry consumed about 45,000 bales of cotton in 1939-40, whereas the ultimate goal of rayon production is about 2,650,000 pounds annually, equivalent to a little more than 6,000 bales of cotton.

The viscose process of manufacturing is used, the factory importing its wood pulp chiefly from Canada. Production has reached its maximum of 77,000 pounds per month with present equipment, according to a recent report received from the American Embassy at Bogota. The company has planned to increase its equipment but has met with difficulties in obtaining it. A production of 220,000 pounds per month is the ultimate aim of the managers. With the 1940 consumption reported to be 1,900,000 pounds, it is felt that the enlarged plant should be sufficient to supply the entire demand of domestic rayon manufacturers.

Colombian import statistics do not separate rayon and silk yarn, but those familiar with the trade estimate that 90-95 percent of these imports consist of rayon filament.

COLOMBIA: Imports of rayon filament, 1939 and 1940 a/  
(Net weight)

Country of origin	1939	1940
	Pounds	Pounds
Belgium and Luxemburg .....	24,132	17,000
France .....	1,070,990	456,861
Germany .....	7,136	287
Italy .....	465,971	270,641
Netherlands .....	355,135	167,135
Switzerland .....	17,740	47,211
United Kingdom .....	13,023	217,025
United States .....	106,445	144,143
Japan .....	b/	132,790
Other countries .....	154	11,208
Total .....	2,060,776	1,464,306

Compiled from Anuario de Comercio Exterior.

a/ Not separately classified and figures include imports of silk yarn, the quantity estimated to be 5-10 percent of the total.

b/ If any, included in "other countries."

There is no production of staple fiber in Colombia and only recently importations in small quantities from Japan have occurred. Because of this fact this item is not separately classified in Colombian import statistics, and there are no available figures.

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T O B A C C O

BRITAIN REQUESTS PUBLIC TO  
SMOKE LESS . . .

Owing to distribution difficulties, which have contributed much toward the shortage of supplies, the tobacco manufacturers of Liverpool have appealed to the smoking public through the newspapers to voluntarily reduce their consumption of cigarettes. Although distribution has improved somewhat during the past few months, the general tobacco scarcity has not been fully alleviated. Confusion has existed in the retail trade throughout the greater part of the country. Estimates place the increase in the consumption of cigarettes and pipe tobacco at approximately 20 to 50 percent above the pre-war rate, but the output of tobacco products since August 1940 has been curtailed by at least 10 percent as a result of voluntary leaf rationing in the industry.

In addition to the general increase in smoking due to wartime conditions, the shortage existing in many places is attributed to inadequate distribution of supplies. The establishment of canteens for the armed forces and war industry workers has thinned out stocks somewhat by widening the distribution bases. Moreover, the process of evacuating people from crowded cities to less dangerous areas, or of concentrating large numbers of workers in the areas of war industries, has created temporary shortages by placing an unusual burden on the distributive trades.

Not long ago, many Liverpool firms were selling as few as two cigarettes at a time. Some retailers would sell only to regular registered customers, while others refused to sell to women. Hoarding also has complicated the problem of equitable distribution. Under these conditions, the sale of cigarettes through vending machines has ceased altogether.

Beginning with the month of July 1941, a minimum of slightly less than 5 percent of Near Eastern tobacco was to have been used in the manufacture of all the popular brands of British cigarettes. This tobacco (taken by the British Government in payment for interest on loans made to the Turkish and Greek Governments) was to have been sold to manufacturers at approximately 2s. 6d. (50 cents) per pound.

Under the agreements between Britain and the other two Governments, Turkey was to supply 8 million pounds and Greece 5 million. Cargoes of both Turkish and Greek growths have been arriving in Britain since January 1941, according to the Liverpool leaf trade, but the exact amount received is not known. Since the occupation of Greece by Germany, no shipments have been expected from that source and probably the only Oriental tobacco to reach Britain in the near future will be from Turkey.

In any case, there appears to be enough of this leaf in England at present to enable manufacturers to blend it with Virginia tobacco on the basis of slightly less than 5 percent.

BURMA PLANS TO GROW CIGARETTE TOBACCO  
FOR DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION . . .

The question of promoting the cultivation of cigarette tobacco in Burma has been engaging the attention of the Burmese Government for some time, according to a resolution published in the Burma Gazette on May 30, 1941. Curing and marketing possibilities have been investigated and the Governor of Burma has appointed a committee to inquire into the possibilities of cigarette production within the country. The personnel of the committee includes Government officials of high rank, as well as prominent businessmen. The committee was instructed to ascertain the possibilities of producing cigarette tobacco in Burma, and to report on the advisability of introducing necessary legislation for this purpose or for the purpose of encouraging cigarette manufacture. Completion of the report was requested within 6 months from May 30.

Prior to and since the separation of Burma from India in April 1937, the Burmese cigarette requirement has been supplied principally by shipments from India, and there was little or no demand for flue-cured leaf for domestic use. Under the present policy of preferential treatment of each other's goods, Burma collects almost no import duty on Indian tobaccos. The fact, however, that the Burmese Government is manifesting an interest in the local production of flue-cured types and offers encouragement to the domestic cigarette industry would seem to anticipate the imposition of higher tariffs at some indefinite date. In that event, Burma's cigarette demand would be supplied by manufacture within the country, and manufacturers undoubtedly would be interested in the domestic production of cigarette tobaccos. Some Government experimentation has been made in past years with cigarette types, and the results were said to be favorable. The types now grown in Burma are cigar tobaccos principally, and they are used in the manufacture of cheroots and pipe tobacco.

NYASALAND TOBACCO SALES INCREASE . . .

Final results of the 1941 tobacco auctions of Nyasaland show that the total sales of leaf amounted to about 13.3 million pounds, an increase of 25 percent over those of last year, according to information available in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. In addition to the quantity sold at auction, about 6 million pounds of dark tobacco grown by native tenants were sold without passing over the auction floor.



These sales compare with about 4 million pounds in 1940. More than two-thirds of the leaf sold at auction consists of fire-cured tobacco, and most of the remainder is flue-cured, production of which was increased this year.

Average prices realized for the leaf were higher in most cases than in 1940, flue-cured for export selling for 10.64d. (17.8 cents) per pound, compared with 9.18d. (15.4 cents) per pound last year.

NYASALAND: Auction sales and prices of leaf tobacco,  
1940 and 1941

Type	Sales		Price per pound			
	1940	1941	1940	1941		
	1,000	1,000				
	pounds	pounds	Pence	Cents	Pence	Cents
Flue-cured .....	3,126	3,523	9.18	15.4	10.64	17.8
Southern fire-cured ....	1,049	1,787	5.90	9.9	5.46	9.2
Northern fire-cured ....	5,956	7,227	5.53	9.3	6.49	10.9
Sun-cured .....	502	723	5.76	9.7	6.26	10.5
Total .....	10,643	13,260	-	-	-	-

Compiled from trade sources.

BAHIA TOBACCO CROP MUCH LOWER . . .

The 1941 tobacco harvest of Bahia, Brazil, has been estimated at only 33.0 million pounds, as compared with an average production of 57.9 million pounds during the previous 5 years. This year's crop should have been of average quantity, as weather conditions were favorable; but, owing to low prices and a reduced demand, part of the crop was not harvested. As a result of heavy, and unseasonable rains, the current crop is of light quality, and, in some districts, as much as 50 percent is reported unfit for long storage.

The area planted for the 1941 harvest was about 10 percent smaller than average, and, due to the present low prices and the great amount of tobacco still in farmers' hands, it is estimated that planting this fall will be reduced by at least 30 percent, compared with that for the 1941 harvest.

The industry is confronted at present with rather heavy stocks. It is estimated that there are approximately 58 million pounds of old tobacco on hand - 33 million from the current crop and 25 million from the 1940 harvest. Annual consumption of the country amounts to approximately 8 million pounds.

## L I V E S T O C K   A N D   A N I M A L   P R O D U C T S

## SMALLER PROSPECTIVE HOG MARKETING

INDICATED IN MANY COUNTRIES 1/ . . .

Hog marketing in most commercially important producing and consuming countries will show some reduction this fall and early winter below the unusually heavy slaughter of a year ago. The decrease will be principally in the United States and in northern European countries.

Hog numbers in the United States, the most important hog-producing country, fell off during 1940 as a result of the prospective reduced foreign market outlet during the first war year. Legislation passed this spring, however, which supported hog prices and provided an outlet for any surplus, has stimulated the industry in this country. Canada's war effort has resulted in a marked increase in hog numbers, and marketing this fall will be as large as a year earlier.

In northern Europe, the scarcity of feedstuffs resulted in forced heavy liquidation of hogs in late 1940 and early 1941, but it is believed that numbers in most countries have by now been reduced to a level that can be maintained on the reduced feed supplies. Slaughter this fall and winter will, therefore, be smaller than a year ago.

Under present conditions in Europe it is extremely difficult to obtain livestock estimates for comparable European territory. The most reliable information available for non-European and European territory indicates that hog numbers in 1941 in 14 countries 2/ were about 10 percent smaller than in 1940. The reduction in surplus-producing countries reporting was about 7 percent, whereas the reduction in deficit countries was almost 20 percent.

All phases of the hog industry in European countries - production, prices, distribution, trade, and consumption - are now under war control. Rationing of pork and pork products to the civilian population has been introduced in all countries. In the Axis-dominated countries requisitions are also made for the army of occupation and for export to Germany in some cases.

Non-European Countries

The number of pigs saved in the spring of 1941 in the United States and Canada combined was 55,131,000 or approximately the same as in 1940. Notwithstanding the fact that hog numbers in the United States at the

1/ By Esther H. Johnson, Assistant Agricultural Economist.

2/ United States, Canada, New Zealand, Ireland, Denmark, Netherlands, Hungary, Rumania, United Kingdom, Germany, France, Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy.

beginning of 1941 were 12 percent smaller than a year earlier, the spring pig crop was practically the same as in 1940, and the number of sows bred to farrow this fall is 13 percent above a year ago, according to breeding intentions reports. Thus the declining tendency in hog numbers noticed in this country in 1940 has been arrested.

In Canada the number of pigs saved this spring was also about the same as in 1940, with prospects for a substantial increase in fall-bred sows. Canada's new contract with the British Food Ministry calls for a 40-percent increase in the delivery of bacon and hams in the period beginning November 1, 1941.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA: Number of pigs saved in spring and number of sows farrowed in fall, 1937-1941

Country	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head
<u>Pigs saved -</u>					
United States (December-June)	38,476	43,450	53,207	50,066	50,083
Canada (December-May) .....	3,226	2,822	3,640	5,073	5,048
Total .....	41,702	46,272	56,847	55,139	55,131
<u>Sows farrowed -</u>					
United States (June-December)	3,757	4,372	5,191	4,627	a/5,223
Canada (June-November) .....	352	312	414	525	a/ 559
Total .....	4,109	4,684	5,605	5,152	a/5,782

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Preliminary - farmers' intentions reports.

Hog marketings in the United States this fall and early winter are expected to fall below last season's unusually heavy marketings, whereas marketings in Canada during this period are expected to about equal last year's. A substantial increase is indicated in both countries during the spring and summer of 1942. During the first half (October-March) of the 1940-41 marketing year, inspected slaughter of hogs in the United States amounted to 28 million head, an increase of 5 percent above a year earlier. In Canada inspected slaughter in the same period of 1940-41 was 3,563,000 head, an increase of 45 percent above the same period of 1939-40.

New Zealand and Australia, as well as Canada, have increased hog numbers materially since the beginning of the war in order to supplement British pork supplies, but the quantity available for export is relatively small. Latest advices indicate that on January 1, 1941, the number of hogs in New Zealand was 720,000, an increase of 1 percent above 1940 and 5 percent above 1939. The pork output in 1941-42 (April-March) is expected to about equal 1940-41. The numbers of hogs in Australia had increased to 1,454,000 at the beginning of 1940 and were 26 percent above 1939.



Recent estimates of hog numbers are not available for the countries of South America that produce hog products for export in any quantity. British purchases of pork in Argentina have stimulated the industry there to some extent, but the number of hogs in most Latin American countries is relatively small as compared with cattle and sheep numbers, and the same applies to the export trade in hog products.

#### Surplus-producing European countries

The hog industries in Denmark and the Netherlands, where a large proportion of the production formerly was for export to the United Kingdom, have been hard hit by the war. Hog numbers in these two countries are now reduced to about 60 percent of former numbers. Forced liquidation and exports to Germany have left scarcely enough for the present reduced rations in the Netherlands. Slaughtering of hogs in these countries, as well as in other continental areas dependent to a large extent on imported feed supplies, have continued heavy almost since the beginning of the war and were already reflected to some extent in reduced hog numbers in the late summer of 1940, but the important reduction took place in 1940-41. This reduction is not reflected in such commercial slaughter statistics as are available, since private and home slaughter now represent a larger proportion of the total than formerly. Slaughter in export houses in Denmark in the first half (October-March) of the 1940-41 marketing year amounted to only 1,392,000, a decrease of 32 percent compared with the same months of 1939-40. Bacon exports during the same period decreased 40 percent as compared with 1939-40. Exports of live hogs are of considerably more significance than formerly and in the last half (April-September) of the 1939-40 marketing year reached over 500,000 head. Exports in the first half of 1940-41 totaled 310,000, an increase of over 300 percent compared with a year earlier.

Conditions in the Danube Basin countries are probably better than in the countries of northern Europe, as these countries were not so dependent on foreign feedstuffs. Hog numbers in this area are about the same or larger than in 1940, according to latest estimates. Now that these countries are under German control and dependent, as always, on Central Europe for a market, it appears obvious that every effort will be made to satisfy German demands for hog products.

#### European deficit countries

Hog numbers in the United Kingdom have been systematically reduced to a number capable of being maintained on the present feed allocations. The dairy farmer continues to enjoy priority in the distribution of feed, with the object of maintaining the supply of fresh milk at the highest level practicable. Canada and the United States, especially, are sources to which the United Kingdom looks for increased supplies of bacon, hams, and lard in the next year, 1941-42.

Present indications are that hog numbers in Germany also have been reduced from the high point reached in 1940. The country was in a position to import substantial quantities of hog products from Denmark and other nearby European areas in 1940-41. From now on, however, Germany will not be able to obtain such large supplies from Denmark and the Netherlands as heretofore, owing to the reduced hog numbers in those countries. France, Belgium, and other Axis-dominated countries, with the exception of the Danube Basin countries, have been drained of resources, and the current extreme feed shortage will make them incapable of furnishing supplies of hog products to Germany. The domestic food situation in these countries is quite unfavorable, and, in fact, they would import livestock and meat, were such supplies obtainable.

Hog numbers in Italy have been declining since 1939, and the number in Switzerland in April 1941 was 20 percent below the same date of 1940.

HOGS: Monthly commercial slaughter in specified countries,  
1939-40 and 1940-41

Marketing: year	United States		Canada		Denmark		Sweden	
	1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41 a/	1939-40	1940-41
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	head	head	head	head	head	head	head	head
Oct. ...	3,545	4,483	426	631	334	252	130	97
Nov. ...	4,437	5,419	476	698	377	257	138	104
Dec. ...	5,236	6,063	404	662	357	247	156	128
Jan. ...	5,356	4,517	384	576	330	241	128	113
Feb. ...	4,277	3,725	385	493	255	197	146	100
Mar. ...	3,981	3,904	379	503	405	198	140	97
1st half	26,832	28,111	2,454	3,563	2,058	1,392	838	639
Apr. ...	3,610	3,807	408	541	250	229	164	100
May ...	3,890	4,023	446	487	329	197	126	98
June ...	3,886	3,336	320	402	224	179	110	90
July ...	3,219	3,006	336	374	370	-	126	87
Aug. ...	3,043	2,796	367	-	192	-	107	-
Sept. ...	3,168	-	438	-	242	-	86	-
2d half	20,818	-	2,315	-	1,607	-	719	-
Total	47,650	-	4,769	-	3,665	-	1,557	-

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Private slaughter and exports of live hogs (especially in the case of Denmark) represents a much larger proportion of the total than formerly.



URUGUAY HIDES AND SKINS TRADE  
SHIFTS TO UNITED STATES  
AND UNITED KINGDOM . . .

Recent reports received from Uruguay indicate that shipments of hides and skins, which before the war went to Germany and other European countries in large numbers, have now shifted almost entirely to the United States and the United Kingdom. Although the United Kingdom shipments have not shown a substantial increase in 1941 as compared with 1940, it will be noted that the shipments to the United States during the first 5 months of 1941 were larger in most cases than during the first 6 months of 1940.

No official Uruguayan export figures are yet available for June 1941. United States import figures, however, show that substantial shipments were made to the United States in June, and it can therefore be accurately assumed that the United States imports during the first 6 months of 1941 were considerably larger than in the first 6 months of 1940. Japan and Switzerland were the only other countries besides the United States and the United Kingdom that received hides and skins from Uruguay during the first half of 1941, and these shipments were insignificant.

The present war has had a somewhat reversed effect on Uruguay's tanning industry from that experienced in the World War of 1914-1918. Then exports rose and prices were higher, but exports during the present war have fallen off greatly and prices are somewhat lower than at the beginning of the war, despite an increase in price soon after hostilities began.

Production of cattle hides, sheepskins, and lambskins during January-May 1940, were in each case larger than during the corresponding period of 1939. During the first 5 months of 1941, however, there was a substantial decrease in all except cattle hides, which were slightly higher than during the corresponding periods of either 1939 or 1940. Calfskins, on the contrary, have shown a gradual decrease in production from 131,000 pieces in January-May 1939, to 125,000 in 1940, and 86,000 pieces in the corresponding period of 1941.

By far the greatest amount of trade has been in cattle hides. Although production of lambskins has been high during the past 3 years, trade has been small, thus indicating that a sizeable stock of these skins may exist. With respect to cattle hides, the great majority in Uruguay are wet salted rather than dried, due to the greater value when processed by the former method. Hides are dried usually when cattle die from natural causes or are slaughtered for consumption on the ranches. All of Uruguay's exports of dry cattle hides during the January-May period of 1941 went to England. The United States generally does not import dry cattle hides from Uruguay.



URUGUAY: Production of hides and skins at Montevideo,  
January-May 1939-1941 a/

Month:	Cattle hides (oxen, steers, cows)			Calfskins			Sheepskins (sheep and wethers)			Lambskins		
	1939	1940	1941	1939	1940	1941	1939	1940	1941	1939	1940	1941
	Pieces	Pieces	Pieces	Pieces	Pieces	Pieces	Pieces	Pieces	Pieces	Pieces	Pieces	Pieces
Jan.	49,969	78,593	66,454	16,112	23,041	12,738	10,008	52,460	3,145	118,805	222,348	62,822
Feb.	66,656	81,665	46,766	21,347	31,561	19,600	9,872	24,782	4,399	131,439	124,508	47,235
Mar.	70,247	75,575	69,803	32,359	23,625	21,549	8,693	18,582	16,556	39,784	38,711	66,190
Apr.	61,988	68,649	80,512	30,790	24,896	11,353	6,936	25,045	9,364	22,505	34,221	27,927
May	94,638	81,169	123,092	30,850	22,153	20,790	9,850	17,606	4,188	20,117	28,278	10,914
Total	343,498	385,651	386,627	131,458	125,276	86,030	45,319	138,475	37,652	332,700	448,066	215,088

American Embassy, Montevideo.

a/ Does not include take-off of hides and skins in the interior for local consumption, diversion to local tanneries, etc.

URUGUAY: Exports of hides and skins, January-June 1940,  
and January-May 1941 a/

Period and country	Salt		Dry		Salt		Dry		Dry		Pickled		Lamb		Dry	
	cattle	hides	cattle	hides	heifer & calves	heifer & calves	heifer & calves	heifer & calves	sheep-	sheep-	sheep-	sheep-	skins	skins	skins	skins
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
January-June 1940																
England .....	1,000	5,582	-	-	1,000	554	1,000	91	1,000	398	1,000	71	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
United States .....	3,375	3,375	-	-	1,040	1,040	-	523	527	527	-	-	-	-	-	106
Others .....	10,083	10,083	2,226	2,226	487	487	814	1,680	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	47
Total .....	19,040	19,040	2,226	2,226	2,081	2,081	814	2,293	925	925	81	81	81	81	81	153
January-May 1941																
England .....	5,446	5,446	822	822	666	666	-	48	71	71	54	54	54	54	-	-
United States .....	5,016	5,016	-	-	424	424	258	3,736	392	392	28	28	28	28	189	189
Others .....	878	878	-	-	46	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total .....	11,339	11,339	822	822	1,135	1,135	258	3,784	463	463	82	82	82	82	189	189

American Embassy, Montevideo, and Boletín De Hacienda. a/ June 1941 figures are not yet available.

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G E N E R A L   A N D   M I S C E L L A N E O U S

THE RUSSO-GERMAN WAR AND  
RUSSIAN AGRICULTURE 1/. . .

The beginning of the fourth month of the Russo-German war is featured by further Nazi penetration into the important surplus-producing winter-wheat and sugar-beet regions of the Ukraine. The German drive east of the river Dnieper toward the Sea of Azov was also reported to have cut off the Crimea, which, in addition to producing wheat and barley surpluses, is one of the leading fruit and tobacco regions of the Soviet Union.

It is very doubtful whether the Nazis will obtain any appreciable foodstuffs supplies in these fertile regions in the near future. Information on the extent to which crops in these occupied regions were saved or destroyed is scant and contradictory. It is probable, however, that a larger proportion of the grain crops was saved by the Soviets in the territory east of the Dnieper, which was invaded more recently, than in the territory west of that river, where the crops may not have been quite ripe enough to be harvested or burned.

It is doubtful whether any but a small proportion of the Ukrainian sugar-beet crop, which is harvested in the autumn and must be used, because of the bulk, by local sugar mills, was saved by the Soviets even east of the Dnieper. To what extent the sugar mills were destroyed as a result of the "scorched-earth" policy is not known. The Ukraine accounts for about three-fourths of the Soviet sugar production and for about a fourth of the wheat production.

All reports agree, however, that little, if any, livestock and virtually no farm equipment was left undestroyed by the Russians in the occupied areas. Thus, seeding of winter grain this autumn, and spring sowings for the 1942 harvest are bound to be extremely difficult in the areas under Nazi control, even if the local population cooperates with the Nazi authorities, which is problematical.

By the same token, mechanization, which has greatly increased the dependence of Russian agriculture on industry for mechanical equipment and petroleum, raises difficult problems of supply, which may, under war conditions, adversely affect agricultural production in the unoccupied areas. Such difficulties are enhanced by the unusually heavy wear and tear of tractors and other farm machinery due to inefficient handling in the Soviet Union.

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1/ By Lazar Volin, Senior Agricultural Economist. A more detailed discussion of the present Soviet agricultural situation will appear in the October issue of Foreign Agriculture.



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Moreover, the invasion or threatened invasion of the southern surplus food-producing regions, which during the World War in 1914-1917 were practically intact in Russian hands, constitutes a serious threat to the Russian food supply. The further the Nazis advance in the direction of the Don and the Caucasus, the more difficult will be the problem of feeding the population of the deficit regions of north-central and northwestern Russia. Especially so, should the war continue into 1942-43.

Not only is the loss or threatened loss of the surplus-producing area an adverse factor during the present Russo-German war, but also the fact that Soviet Russia produced in recent years much smaller surpluses, evidenced by the drastic decline of Russian agricultural exports during the past 20 years. The diversion to domestic use of the large export surpluses during the World War of 1914-1918 proved most helpful in meeting increased requirements occasioned by mobilization and war. Since the Soviet Union is no longer a large surplus producer, this advantage as far as the present food supply situation is concerned no longer holds true.

European Russia possesses an important surplus-producing region in the spring-wheat belt of the middle and lower Volga Basin. That region is still relatively remote from the theater of war, and the crop this year was reported by Soviet sources as good. But the Volga Basin is in the semiarid zone characterized by frequent devastating droughts. That fact makes crops as a rule less certain than in the southern winter-wheat belt.

Nazi occupation of some of the deficit regions in the northwest and center, insofar as it is not accompanied by mass evacuation or flight of the population, should alleviate the food supply problem as far as the rest of the Soviet Union and Red Army are concerned. But much privation of the population remaining in the occupied zone may be expected. The situation with respect to the movement of population out of the Russian war zone, however, is still obscure.

Favorable factors in the immediate Russian food situation are good crops reported by Soviet sources this year in the unoccupied regions of eastern and central Russia and the probability that much of the grain crop in the more recently invaded area of the Ukraine east of the Dnieper was saved by the Russians. The Russian food supply could be appreciably increased by diversion to European Russia of West Siberian grain surpluses, which normally go to supply the deficit Russian Asiatic regions in the Far East and Turkestan. These deficit regions could then be supplied through imports into Vladivostok and possibly through Iran (Persia).

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## FOREIGN EXCHANGE . . .

EXCHANGE RATES: Average value in New York of specified currencies,  
September 20, 1941, with comparisons a/

Country	Monetary unit	Year 1940	Month				Week ended		
			1939	1940	1941		1941		
			Aug.	Aug.	July	Aug.	Sept. 6	Sept. 13	Sept. 20
		<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>
Argentina .	Paper Peso	29.77	31.12	29.77	29.77	29.77	29.77	29.77	29.77
Australia <u>b/</u>	Pound.....	305.16	367.32	317.02	321.31	321.28	321.33	321.33	321.34
Canada <u>b/</u> .	Dollar....	85.14	99.49	86.86	88.27	88.96	89.44	89.45	89.20
China .....	Shang.yuan	6.00	7.16	5.48	5.24	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>
England <u>b/</u> .	Pound ....	383.00	461.07	397.88	403.23	403.18	403.27	403.27	403.27
Germany....	Reichsmark	40.02	39.86	39.35	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>
Italy .....	Lira.....	5.04	5.25	5.03	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>
Japan .....	Yen .....	23.44	26.87	23.43	23.44	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>
Mexico ....	Peso .....	18.55	16.80	19.99	20.54	20.54	20.54	20.54	20.54
Sweden ....	Krona .....	23.80	24.00	23.81	23.84	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>
Switzerland	Franc .....	22.68	22.57	22.75	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>

Federal Reserve Board.

a/ Noon buying rates for cable transfers. Denmark, France, the Netherlands, and Norway omitted, as rates are not available. The last average monthly quotations in 1940 were as follows: Denmark, March 19.31 cents; France, June, 2.01; the Netherlands, April, 53.08; and Norway, April, 22.71 cents.

b/ In addition to the free rate there is also a fixed official buying rate: Australia, 322.80 cents; Canada, 90.91; and England, 403.50 cents.

c/ Not available.

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# FOREIGN CROPS and MARKETS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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ANNUAL SUPPLEMENT  
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UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS,  
1940-41  
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September 30, 1941

Supplement to issue of

September 29, 1941

Vol. 43, No. 13

SUGAR DIVISION  
U S DEPT OF AGRICULTURE  
F O R C WASHINGTON D C



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\* Except as otherwise noted, all trade figures in this publication are compiled from publications and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

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## UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, 1940-41

An eventful year for agriculture in the field of foreign trade was terminated on June 30. Farm exports were the lowest in 69 years, representing only 9 percent of all exports. For only the second time on record, agricultural exports were exceeded in volume by imports of farm products similar to those grown in the United States. The ratio of imports to exports in 1940-41 stood at 179 as compared with an average of 69 for the 10 preceding years. This, moreover, was due almost entirely to the decline in exports, for the volume of imports was approximately the same in 1940-41 as in the past 10 years.

SUMMARY TABLE: Value of foreign trade in agricultural products, 1928-29 to 1940-41

Year beginning July	Domestic agricultural exports	Supplementary agricultural imports	Supplementary imports as percentage of exports
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent
1928-29 .....	1,847	1,031	56
1929-30 .....	1,496	889	59
1930-31 .....	1,038	512	49
1931-32 .....	752	375	50
1932-33 .....	590	283	48
1933-34 .....	787	419	53
1934-35 .....	669	498	74
1935-36 .....	766	641	84
1936-37 .....	732	867	118
1937-38 .....	891	588	66
1938-39 .....	683	486	71
1939-40 .....	738	571	77
1940-41 Prel. ....	350	628	179

## Agricultural Exports

Exports of agricultural commodities totaling 350 million dollars were the lowest since 1871-72, or 69 years ago. For months the export rate was lower even than this. From September through January, in fact, exports moved out at the rate of only 240 million dollars annually. Most striking, perhaps, was the decline to 9 percent in the relative importance of farm exports to total exports. (See table on page 371.) In the middle 1930's they averaged roughly one-third of the total. Later,



growing exports of nonagricultural commodities, implementing the armaments program in Europe, reduced the relative importance of farm exports to one-fourth and in 1939-40 to one-fifth. During these years, farm exports remained fairly level. But in 1940-41 the drop in farm exports to 9 percent of the total was due principally to the decline in agricultural exports.

All farm exports in 1940-41 were, incidentally, only slightly larger than the previous year's exports of cotton alone. The fall in cotton exports accounted for over 70 percent of the total decline, for, since even in 1940-41 cotton exports still constituted almost 20 percent of the total, their decline exerted a predominant adverse influence on the course of total farm exports. While the index of cotton exports for the year dropped to 15, the index for all other commodities fell to only 34.

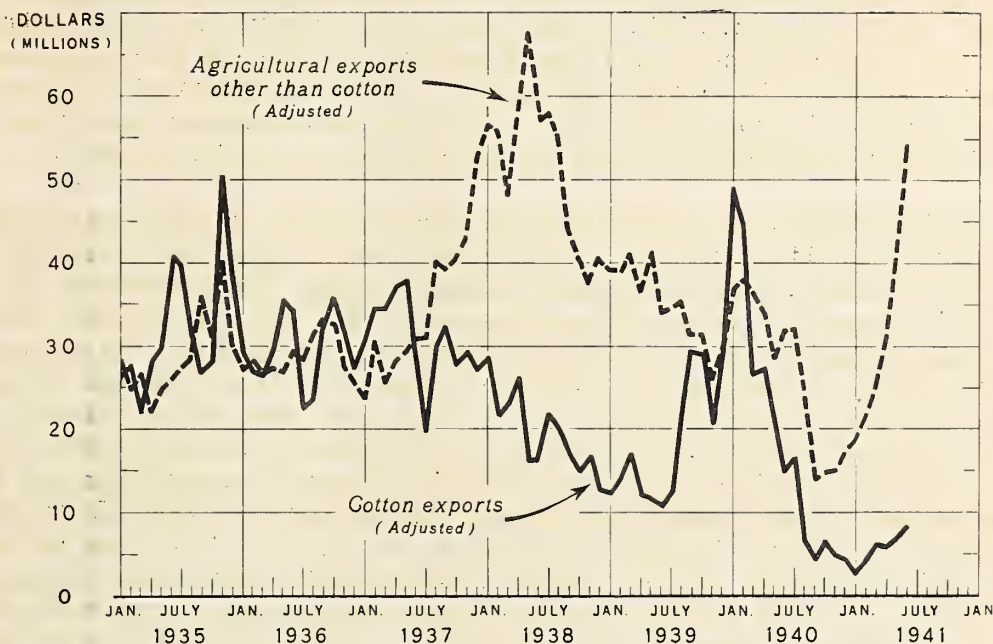
Entering into this decline, however, were all of the principal export crops. The index of fruit exports, for instance, dropped to 38, of tobacco to 35, and of cured pork to 7. Meanwhile, numerous products, not normally important as exports, rose to comparative prominence. Canned milk, dried milk, eggs, cheese, and cornstarch were exported in large quantities.

Only the operation of the Lease-Lend program, however, which began in April and gained momentum in the succeeding months, brought exports out of the severe decline that held them from September through January. In each of those months the rate of exports was in the neighborhood of only 240 million dollars per year. In June, however, the rate rose to 740 million dollars and could again be compared with the average for the past 10 years. The gain, however, based mainly on Government expenditures, was far from representing a normal resumption of commercial trade, and in itself affords little basis for calculating the future of our agricultural exports after the war.

The commodities exported in the later months of the fiscal year, while again including considerable quantities of the usual export staples - lard, tobacco, dried fruits, pork - also included at least an equal volume of commodities not usually important among our agricultural exports. Some of these, it is true, such as the concentrated foods, would decline, should the need for economizing cargo space end. But for the time being, at least, the different types of demand created by the war have radically changed the nature of exports. During the fiscal year a group of exports consisting largely of condensed, evaporated, and dried milk, cheese, eggs, canned and pickled meat, rice, cornstarch, wheat flour, oranges, and hops totaled 100 million dollars, and constituted about 30 percent of our total agricultural exports. In 1939-40 the same group of exports was valued at 58 million dollars, and represented less than 8 percent of farm exports.



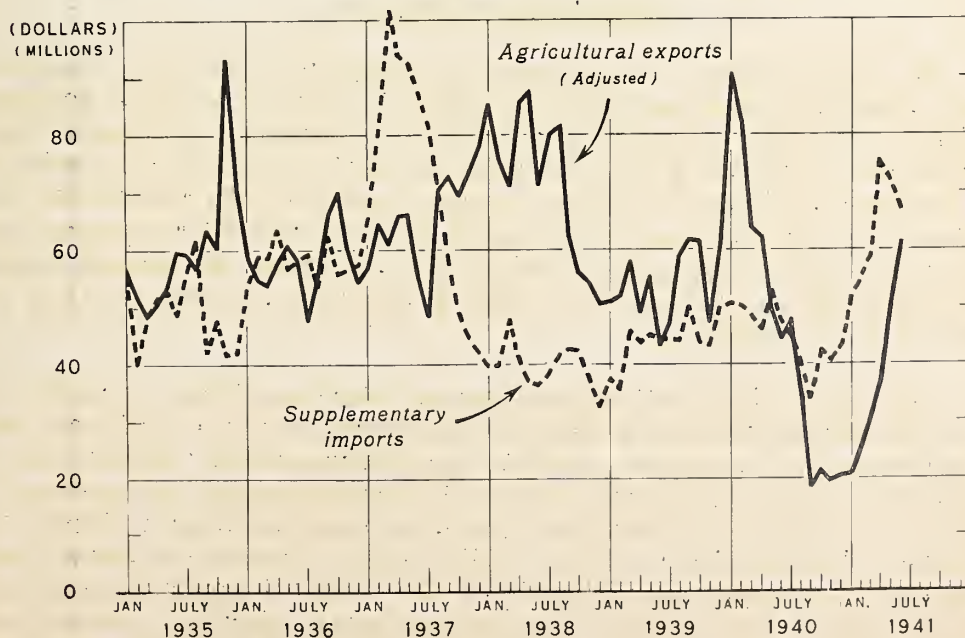
# UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS



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# UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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The total effect of the more favorable aspects of the export movement in farm commodities during the year, however, was not strong enough to overcome the loss of the important markets on the Continent of Europe. What will eventually become of these markets is a factor which is probably more likely than any other to determine the volume and the kind of commodities that we shall export in the future.

The depth of the depression in farm exports can best be measured by comparison with developments since the beginning of the century. By 1900, exports, having more than doubled during the preceeding 25 years, had reached a level of approximately 900 million dollars, from which they deviated little until the World War broke out. By the end of that conflict, however, the index of quantity (based on the 6-year average for 1924-1929) stood at 124 as compared with 92 in 1913-14, while the index of value in the same period rose from 58 to 187. The radical rise in prices indicated by this disparity in quantity and value increases was largely wiped out in the 1920's when, at the lowest point, the quantity index of exports declined to 89 and that of value to 94. During the depression of the 1930's, both quantity and value of exports sank to less than 50 percent of their base-period level, and both were far below the level prevailing in 1900-01. The true extent of the decline in agricultural exports in 1940-41 is thus clear when it is seen that in that year exports again sank roughly 50 percent below the low level reached during the depression.

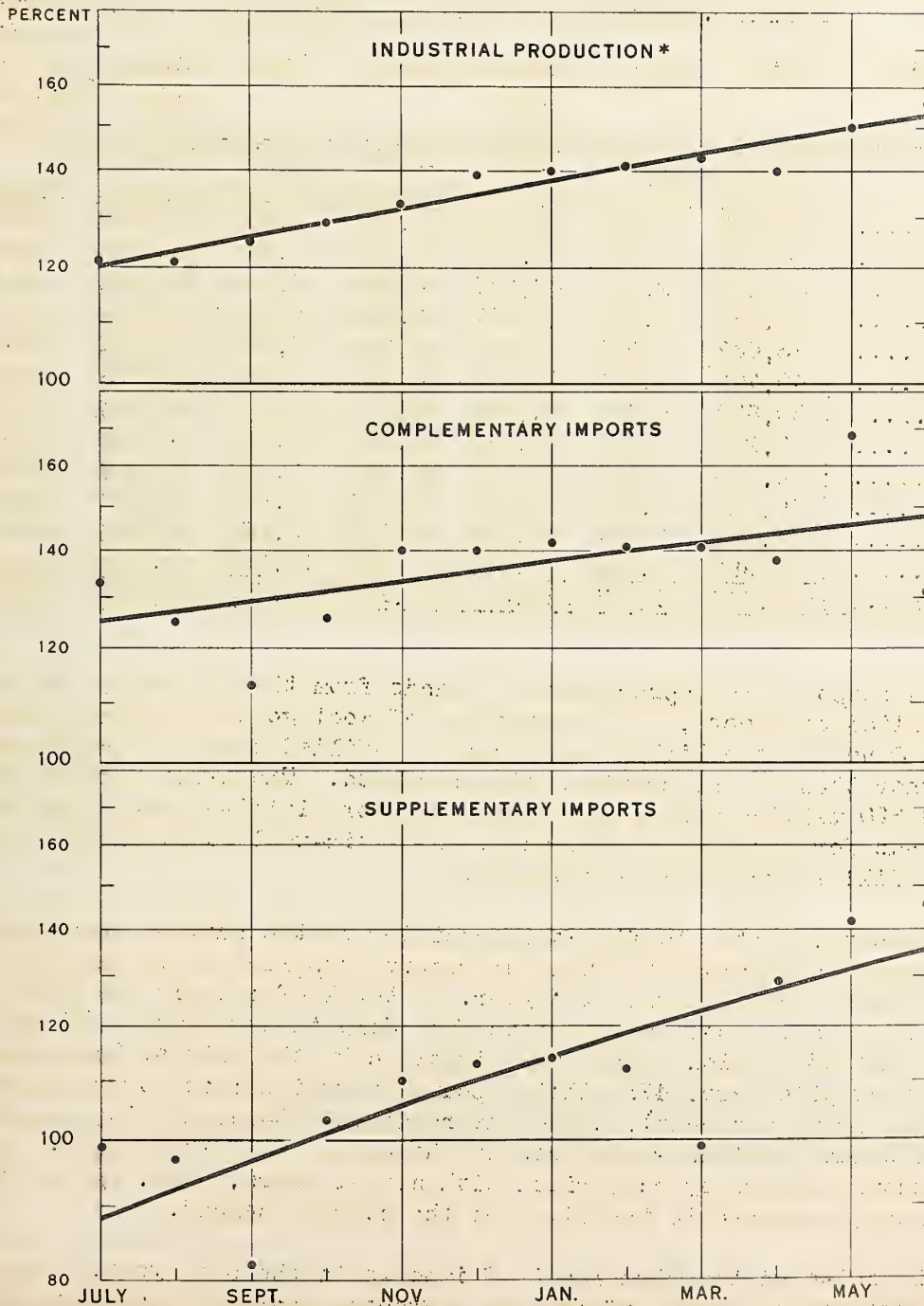
#### Supplementary Imports

The total value of supplementary imports in 1940-41, exclusive of wool, declined from the previous year's level by about 4 percent. But imports of wool, increasing by over 200 percent, dominated the situation and produced a net increase in total supplementary imports of 10 percent. The table below, separating wool from the total of all supplementary imports, month by month, illustrates the predominating influence of wool imports upon the total. Whereas the normal proportion of wool imports to the total is about 3 percent, in 1940-41 they constitute close to 20 percent.

Not until March did imports other than wool rise to higher levels than in the corresponding months of the previous year, although important increases had occurred earlier in numerous other commodities. There is every indication, however, that the trend apparent in the last 4 months of the year will continue, and that supplementary imports other than wool will continue to rise. The monthly advance in industrial production has been more than equaled by the rise in supplementary imports, during the whole fiscal year (the average rate for each, as well as for complementary imports, is charted in the graph on the following page). And while here again wool is undoubtedly the chief factor in the correlation that appears, other rising import commodities are also important raw materials of industry.

# INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION AND VOLUME OF AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS, UNITED STATES, JULY 1940-JUNE 1941

INDEX NUMBERS (1935-39=100)



\* DATA FROM BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM



IMPORTS: Value of supplementary imports excluding wool,  
1940-41 compared with 1939-40

Month	1939 - 40			1940 - 41			1940-41 compared with 1939-40 excluding wool
	Total	Wool	Exclud- ing wool	Total	Wool	Exclud- ing wool	
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Percent
July .....	44,151	1,211	42,940	44,981	2,533	42,448	98.9
August .....	44,027	1,188	42,839	41,300	2,338	38,962	90.9
September ...	50,102	2,846	47,256	33,992	3,344	30,648	64.9
October .....	43,684	2,093	41,591	42,196	5,629	36,567	87.9
November ....	43,037	2,743	40,294	40,253	4,900	35,353	87.7
December ....	49,762	4,007	45,755	43,411	9,756	33,655	73.6
January .....	50,698	6,161	44,537	52,113	13,489	38,624	86.7
February ....	50,278	5,100	45,178	54,837	13,345	41,492	91.8
March .....	48,814	5,227	43,587	59,280	12,634	46,646	107.0
April .....	46,010	3,057	42,953	75,494	18,817	56,677	132.0
May .....	52,898	2,723	50,175	73,315	15,033	58,282	116.2
June .....	47,982	2,743	45,239	66,783	15,747	51,036	112.8
Year ...	571,443	39,099	532,344	627,955	117,565	510,390	95.9

In response to unprecedented demands from the Government as well as from civilian consumers, the manufacture of wool goods by United States mills in June was the highest on record. Unfilled orders in June were also higher than at any previous time recorded. The mills in 1940-41 consumed 620 million pounds of grease wool for civilian orders and 244 million pounds for Government contracts. Domestic-wool supplies were sufficient to fill roughly half the demand.

Imports, partly to fill the remainder of the current consumption requirements, and partly to build up reserve supplies in the country, reached record levels during the year. A total of roughly 600 million pounds of dutiable wool was imported from July through June. Of this amount, some 65 million pounds were imported by the British Government to form a stock pile here, 473 million pounds were imported for consumption (including private stocks), while the remaining 60-odd million pounds were still in bonded customs warehouses at the end of the fiscal year. Stocks, while accounted high by comparison with normal years, were, at the close of the year, moderate in the light of the current demand.

In spite of the high level of imports in the past year, a major part of the domestic clip of 1941 was marketed promptly, and began at once to move into manufacturing channels, while prices were well maintained both here and abroad. The new clip was in fact reported to have brought

the best prices in 12 years. 1/ The extraordinary demand for wool is apparent in the fact that even in the spring and early summer of 1941 when the domestic clip became available, imports did not drop off. April imports were the highest on record, and May and June imports were only slightly lower. Imports of apparel wool for the year were 25 percent higher than in 1918, the year in which the previous record was established.

Next after wool, the most important rise has occurred in imports of hides and skins. The heavy requirements of the armed forces have greatly increased our dependence upon imports of these commodities. 2/ Cattle-hide imports in 1940-41 more than doubled, rising from 139 to 282 million pounds. Sheep- and lambskin imports also rose sharply from 62 to 75 million pounds. Goat- and kidskin imports fell off only slightly. The important category to suffer severe decline was that of calf- and kipskins, whose chief source has been France.

Molasses has found increasing importance in the manufacture of industrial alcohol, and imports increased almost 35 percent. Due to unit-value increase from 4 to 5 cents per gallon, however, the total value of imports increased over 67 percent, contributing 7 million dollars to the total increase in value of supplementary imports.

Imports of cotton and linters were, similarly, of increasing importance in the expansion of industrial production of military materials. Imports rose roughly 90 percent, and their increase in value added nearly 4 million dollars to the total value of supplementary imports.

Bristle imports, in spite of transportation difficulties, rose 19 percent above the 1939-40 level. Higher prices raised the value over 44 percent, adding 3.6 million dollars to the increase in imports. But in view of continued shipping difficulties, and of recent developments in the political sphere, it is unlikely that this volume of bristle imports will continue particularly since the main Chinese sources are under Japanese control.

Rising prices, even more than quantity increases, were largely responsible for the increase in value of many import commodities. This was not true of hides, nor to any great extent of wool, the two principal imports, nor of cotton; but in the case of bristles, molasses, carnauba wax, argols, tapioca, and prepared pineapple, the percentage increases occurring in quantity of imports were greatly exceeded by the percentage increases in value.

1/ Wool Situation, September 1941.

2/ See "The War and Imports," April 23, 1941, supplement to Foreign Crops and Markets.



Close to 50 items besides wool in the list of supplementary imports increased in both value and quantity in 1940-41 over 1939-40. Seventy percent of the increase of this group, however, was contributed by the eight items mentioned above. To these might be added five others to complete the list of items whose import value increased by at least one million dollars. These were wheat unfit for human consumption, fresh tomatoes, nuts, fresh beef, and fresh pork.

Against these may be listed a group of over 60 items, imports of which declined in the past year. Important among these were tung oil, cheese, flaxseed, olive oil, wines, cured pork, and sausage casings. Throughout the year two factors were principally responsible for the decline in imports of various agricultural commodities. First, the shortage of cargo space, due to ship sinkings, to the disruption of normal routes, and to the priority granted to the most urgently needed defense materials, made the movement of many commodities extremely difficult. Second, the closing of sources of supply in the belligerent areas by blockade, by Government regulation, or by military measures, cut off or greatly reduced imports of such products as cheese, olive oil, wines, flax, hops, and canned tomatoes. The reduction in canned-beef imports was due probably as much to rival demand in the United Kingdom as to the difficulty of securing cargo space on ships from South to North America. Such demand was also important in diverting Canadian cheese from United States markets.

The marked decline in unit value, which occurred in many commodities imported, reduced their total import values by comparison with last year even more than quantities were reduced. It caused total value declines in some cases where the quantities imported actually rose. Probably the chief cause of this development was the closing of other markets and the consequent glut in the countries of origin, aggravated by the shipping situation. But in several instances, where difficulties in finding tonnage were overcome and imports rose or remained fairly normal, there was nevertheless a marked price decline.

Palm oil lost its important markets in continental Europe, only a small part of which were made up for by slightly larger shipments to the United States. The resulting lower prices caused a decline in value of almost 40 percent in spite of a 3 percent increase in quantity. Palm nuts, also, before the war were marketed mainly in Europe, and although the relatively minor imports of the United States increased in 1940-41 by over 55 percent, prices had so declined that the total value was 2 percent below that of 1939-40. <sup>1/</sup>

Castor-bean imports rose 57 percent in 1940-41 over 1939-40, but again the loss of other markets resulted in accumulating stocks and

<sup>1/</sup> See Foreign Crops and Markets, May 5, 1941, page 647.



declining prices, so that the total value of imports in 1940-41 was only 3 percent above the level of the previous year. In the case of copra also, although imports were only slightly smaller in 1940-41 than in 1939-40, their total value declined 35 percent. Flaxseed, competing unsuccessfully for shipping space with more urgently needed commodities from South America, and also because of the greatly increased domestic production, declined 15 percent in quantity imported and 46 percent in value. Imports of jute and jute butts rose from 46,000 to 56,000 tons, but suffered a drop in unit value of \$30.00 per ton.

### Sources of Farm Imports

The tables on pages 377 to 385 show the value of imports coming from the various countries of origin since 1937-38. One of the most striking developments is the general increase in farm imports, complementary and supplementary combined, from virtually all of the Latin American countries. (For a breakdown of complementary and supplementary farm imports by country of origin, see supplement to Foreign Crops and Markets for June 14, 1941, where they are shown on a calendar-year basis.) The combined increase in 1940-41 over the previous year was double the amount of the decline in value of imports coming from Europe, and close to half the amount of the total net increase in all agricultural imports.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Value of agricultural compared with all commodities, 1928-29 to 1940-41

Year beginning July	All commodities	Agricultural			Percentage, total agricultural of all commodities
		Total	Cotton	Other than cotton	
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent
1928-29 .....	5,284	1,847	868	979	35
1929-30 .....	4,618	1,496	671	825	32
1930-31 .....	3,032	1,038	425	613	34
1931-32 .....	1,908	752	339	413	39
1932-33 .....	1,413	590	324	266	42
1933-34 .....	2,008	787	442	345	39
1934-35 .....	2,085	669	334	335	32
1935-36 .....	2,375	766	399	367	32
1936-37 .....	2,791	732	383	349	26
1937-38 .....	3,362	891	312	579	27
1938-39 .....	2,885	683	178	505	24
1939-40 .....	3,744	738	347	391	20
1940-41 Prel. ...	3,966	350	68	282	9

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Value of leading agricultural commodity groups  
other than cotton, 1928-29 to 1940-41

Year beginning July	Fruits and fruit prepara- tions a/	Tobacco, unmanu- factured	Grains and grain prepara- tions	Feeds and fodders b/	Pork and lard	Other (exclud- ing cotton)	Total (exclud- ing cotton)
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
1928-29 ....	149,349	148,077	330,893	34,256	160,833	155,460	978,868
1929-30 ....	110,431	148,452	246,395	23,737	155,907	139,699	824,621
1930-31 ....	120,586	142,285	145,405	8,179	96,727	100,278	613,460
1931-32 ....	91,684	86,281	101,328	15,825	54,220	63,505	412,843
1932-33 .....	65,933	62,823	39,036	7,048	43,960	46,563	265,363
1933-34 ....	78,126	99,878	39,503	10,050	51,228	66,281	345,066
1934-35 ....	70,850	120,514	31,321	5,347	39,153	67,942	335,127
1935-36 ....	95,539	141,075	28,221	6,659	26,005	69,417	366,916
1936-37 ....	78,435	129,765	35,414	8,734	26,291	71,041	349,680
1937-38 ....	88,286	149,487	217,690	13,758	34,832	75,016	579,069
1938-39 ....	95,606	144,255	139,310	10,895	38,084	76,590	504,740
1939-40 ....	67,903	65,001	83,136	10,032	36,471	128,497	391,040
1940-41 Prel.	27,715	39,090	65,675	1,676	23,650	124,500	282,306

a/ Beginning January 1, 1936, includes fruit juices.

b/ Excludes barley, corn, and oats, which are included in grains.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Quantity of leading agricultural products,  
1928-29 to 1940-41

Year beginning July	Cotton and linters a/	Tobacco		Fruits, fresh		
		Bright flue- cured	Dark- fired Ky. and Tenn.	Apples b/	Oranges	Pears
	1,000 bales	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 bushels	1,000 boxes	1,000 pounds
1928-29 ....	8,739	413,949	79,304	21,042	4,223	82,847
1929-30 ....	7,239	429,942	96,387	10,279	3,674	62,024
1930-31 ....	7,180	432,688	82,306	20,340	3,984	134,670
1931-32 ....	9,134	285,487	80,191	18,030	3,534	90,702
1932-33 ....	8,865	269,662	63,652	13,754	3,391	119,987
1933-34 ....	8,582	330,330	75,857	12,261	3,449	111,008
1934-35 ....	5,328	244,473	63,565	8,062	4,092	100,635
1935-36 ....	6,702	322,792	54,936	12,239	5,446	124,144
1936-37 ....	6,062	302,640	51,286	6,755	3,084	131,318
1937-38 ....	6,252	361,919	45,381	10,958	5,932	134,747
1938-39 ....	3,874	362,501	47,636	12,071	7,581	170,971
1939-40 ....	6,903	252,208	35,029	3,216	3,854	93,061
1940-41 Prel.	1,283	135,517	11,575	868	4,172	23,565

Continued -



DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Quantity of leading agricultural products,  
1928-29 to 1940-41-Continued

Year beginning July	Fruits, dried		Fruits, canned	Soybeans	Pork, cured	Lard, including neutral
	Prunes	Raisins				
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1928-29 .....	273,051	221,756	329,823	c/	254,644	799,230
1929-30 .....	142,989	128,697	283,717	c/	263,285	803,943
1930-31 .....	296,254	125,100	271,097	c/	152,161	596,430
1931-32 .....	243,935	122,213	249,825	c/	94,911	550,320
1932-33 .....	182,354	112,507	238,583	c/	88,913	565,857
1933-34 .....	202,832	93,954	297,752	c/	95,329	551,413
1934-35 .....	152,716	93,890	236,501	c/	76,551	227,403
1935-36 .....	217,639	109,016	340,811	c/	51,059	89,577
1936-37 .....	163,952	112,332	271,147	c/	43,243	103,711
1937-38 .....	214,792	141,370	256,279	79,915	53,989	190,100
1938-39 .....	214,032	153,244	349,215	214,259	71,990	239,469
1939-40 .....	119,046	126,771	335,081	709,999	59,467	256,804
1940-41 Prel.	38,035	86,332	16,581	5,077	25,155	187,102
	Grains				Corn- starch	Oil cake and
	Wheat, grain	Corn, grain	Barley, grain	Rice, cleaned d/	and corn flour	oil-cake meal e/
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 tons
1928-29 .....	103,114	40,744	56,996	392,684	231,667	570
1929-30 .....	92,175	9,354	21,544	289,532	200,558	453
1930-31 .....	76,365	2,529	10,302	281,005	102,886	204
1931-32 .....	96,521	3,344	5,084	274,716	71,927	422
1932-33 .....	20,887	8,193	9,155	177,715	52,350	276
1933-34 .....	18,800	4,405	5,935	100,819	73,377	332
1934-35 .....	3,019	1,856	4,050	122,704	39,932	175
1935-36 .....	311	433	9,886	84,529	54,526	267
1936-37 .....	3,168	246	5,153	51,845	31,848	270
1937-38 .....	83,740	103,372	17,614	310,132	121,744	383
1938-39 .....	84,589	66,568	11,215	343,369	197,739	323
1939-40 .....	23,636	34,913	3,844	304,716	223,643	274
1940-41 Prel.	10,810	21,564	638	393,248	231,993	26

a/ Bales of 500 pounds. b/ Includes barrels, baskets, and boxes in terms of bushels. c/ Not separately classified prior to January 1, 1937.

d/ Includes cleaned or milled rice, paddy in terms of cleaned, screenings, broken rice, flour, polish, and bran. e/ Tons of 2,240 pounds.



IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) a/: Value of agricultural compared with all commodities, 1928-29 to 1940-41

Year beginning July	All commodities	Agricultural			Percentage, supplementary of all commodities
		Total	Complementary	Supplementary	
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent
1928-29 ...	4,292	2,178	1,147	1,031	24
1929-30 ...	3,849	1,900	1,011	889	23
1930-31 ...	2,432	1,162	650	512	21
1931-32 ...	1,730	834	459	375	22
1932-33 ...	1,168	614	331	283	24
1933-34 ...	1,674	839	420	419	25
1934-35 ...	1,789	934	436	498	28
1935-36 ...	2,208	1,141	500	641	29
1936-37 ...	2,892	1,537	670	867	30
1937-38 ...	2,331	1,155	567	588	25
1938-39 ...	2,079	999	513	486	23
1939-40 ...	2,448	1,239	668	571	23
1940-41 Prel.	2,809	1,475	847	628	22

a/ General imports prior to 1933-34; subsequently, imports for consumption.

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Quantity of leading supplementary agricultural commodities, 1928-29 to 1940-41 a/

Year beginning July	Sugar, raw, excluding beet	Cotton & linters, unmanufactured	Tobacco, unmanufactured	Flaxseed	Oils	
					Tung	Coconut
	1,000 short tons	1,000 bales c/	1,000 pounds	1,000 bushels	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1928-29 ...	4,752	476	76,284	23,494	115,240	377,288
1929-30 ...	3,641	414	63,181	19,652	130,941	370,600
1930-31 ...	3,287	107	75,425	7,813	99,402	315,942
1931-32 ...	3,262	139	73,375	13,850	81,346	297,083
1932-33 ...	2,951	133	59,545	6,213	83,858	260,700
1933-34 ...	2,819	157	55,784	17,901	122,117	353,105
1934-35 ...	3,367	116	58,270	15,332	112,372	300,759
1935-36 ...	3,237	164	67,895	15,388	149,893	349,691
1936-37 ...	2,963	319	69,308	26,096	147,510	318,584
1937-38 ...	2,813	178	68,021	17,861	129,351	344,775
1938-39 ...	2,565	216	76,085	18,744	96,460	379,652
1939-40 ...	3,352	238	80,731	13,212	99,571	319,565
1940-41 Prel.	3,514	450	77,843	11,198	52,495	371,927

Continued-

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Quantity of leading supplementary  
agricultural commodities, 1928-29 to 1940-41 a/  
-Continued

Year beginning July	Cattle, duti- able <u>d/</u> Thou- sands	Hams, shoulders, and bacon <u>d/</u> 1,000 pounds	Beef, can- ned, incl. corned <u>d/</u> 1,000 pounds	Cheese <u>d/</u> 1,000 pounds	Hides and skins, raw <u>e/</u> 1,000 pounds	Wool <u>d/ f/</u> 1,000 pounds
1928-29 .....	475	2,271	73,191	84,606	447,378	114,198
1929-30 .....	405	1,915	82,489	78,262	548,567	119,635
1930-31 .....	86	1,892	16,480	57,972	265,854	42,675
1931-32 .....	96	2,809	22,483	57,235	254,084	27,093
1932-33 .....	92	2,323	31,186	55,923	211,548	12,226
1933-34 .....	63	1,076	39,543	46,907	330,407	56,393
1934-35 .....	234	1,898	69,489	48,446	211,814	27,466
1935-36 .....	421	14,947	88,192	49,380	327,140	101,209
1936-37 .....	428	40,017	80,123	65,694	327,164	181,413
1937-38 .....	429	45,729	84,303	55,490	188,449	42,554
1938-39 .....	668	45,305	80,653	54,677	280,474	65,969
1939-40 .....	634	13,567	82,942	55,291	317,711	161,661
1940-41 Prel.	684	1,159	62,467	22,298	474,075	472,803
	Corn, grain	Barley malt	Rye, grain	Wheat, grain <u>d/ g/</u>	Bran, shorts, etc., of wheat Direct imports	Withdrawn bonded mills
	1,000 bushels	1,000 pounds	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
1928-29 .....	490	<u>d/</u> 962	<u>d/ h/</u>	80	221	176
1929-30 .....	496	<u>d/</u> 1,006	<u>d/</u> 1	45	105	121
1930-31 .....	1,746	23,407	88	348	307	142
1931-32 .....	386	35,177	<u>h/</u>	6	80	97
1932-33 .....	195	52,399	11	7	46	29
1933-34 .....	244	169,195	11,949	149	117	78
1934-35 .....	20,427	271,318	11,230	14,052	282	78
1935-36 .....	31,284	270,389	2,245	34,494	214	92
1936-37 .....	77,974	434,074	3,942	34,262	334	148
1937-38 .....	34,440	170,444	<u>h/</u>	602	24	46
1938-39 .....	397	102,259	<u>h/</u>	246	157	87
1939-40 .....	562	73,811	<u>h/</u>	142	381	104
1940-41 Prel.	1,718	41,039	1,392	3,402	440	69

a/ General imports prior to 1933-34; subsequently, imports for consumption.

b/ Prior to 1934-35, product of the Philippine Islands, only.

c/ 478-pound bale. d/ Imports for consumption.

e/ Prior to 1935-36, includes a small amount of reptile and fish skins.

Beginning 1935-36, excludes "other hides and skins," which are reported in pieces only. f/ Excludes wool imported free in bond for use in carpets, etc.

g/ Excludes wheat imported for milling in bond and export.

h/ Less than 500.



IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION)a/: Value of leading supplementary agricultural commodities, 1928-29 to 1940-41

Year beginning July	Sugar, excl. beet	Tobacco, unmanu- factured	Vegetable oils, expressed	Cheese	Wheat b/	Corn	Flax- seed	Nuts	Tallow	Fodders and feeds c/	Mo- lasses
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
1928-29	212.6	55.8	95.8	25.3	0.1	0.5	42.5	31.2	2.7	18.7	13.2
1929-30	158.6	47.6	85.5	22.1	d/	.4	42.5	24.8	.1	15.4	15.5
1930-31	112.1	37.7	61.4	14.3	.2	1.0	9.2	17.7	d/	12.7	14.1
1931-32	107.0	32.5	37.1	13.3	d/	.2	11.6	13.5	d/	3.8	7.7
1932-33	101.8	21.0	27.9	12.1	d/	.1	4.2	7.9	d/	1.8	4.6
1933-34	117.1	25.0	37.7	10.8	.1	.1	18.8	9.9	d/	4.2	7.0
1934-35	124.4	24.0	53.5	10.6	11.5	10.7	14.7	12.2	9.1	14.6	11.1
1935-36	161.8	27.8	89.9	11.4	27.3	13.1	14.6	16.0	7.6	7.8	11.4
1936-37	162.3	31.6	102.1	13.6	34.4	45.4	32.5	19.7	2.9	21.2	18.3
1937-38	134.7	32.5	78.0	11.9	.8	24.9	24.0	16.0	.1	5.6	13.0
1938-39	108.1	37.9	53.5	11.7	.1	.2	21.8	14.2	d/	7.1	7.7
1939-40	137.3	36.8	59.2	12.6	.1	.3	16.7	14.0	.1	12.9	10.7
1940-41 Prel.	137.0	37.5	44.1	4.3	2.2	.7	9.0	15.4	.2	12.9	17.8
	Wool, ex- cluding free for carpets	Cotton and linters, unmfd.	Beef, canned, including corned	Cattle, duti- able	Hides and skins e/	Barley malt	Commodities listed	Supplemen- tary commodities	Total	Commodities listed as percentage of supplementary	
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent	
1928-29	47.0	56.4	9.8	23.5	131.8	d/	766.9	1,030.4		74.4	
1929-30	40.0	42.1	10.7	15.9	129.9	d/	651.1	889.1		73.2	
1930-31	10.1	5.3	2.8	1.7	60.7	.4	361.4	512.0		70.6	
1931-32	4.9	6.4	2.0	1.8	37.4	.9	280.1	374.9		74.7	
1932-33	2.1	5.9	2.1	.9	23.0	.8	216.2	282.4		76.6	
1933-34	10.4	9.3	2.7	.7	52.4	4.0	310.2	418.5		74.1	
1934-35	5.5	7.9	4.6	6.0	32.5	7.9	360.8	497.9		72.5	
1935-36	22.7	9.6	7.8	10.9	54.3	6.6	500.6	641.6		78.0	
1936-37	54.4	18.1	7.9	11.7	66.4	12.0	654.5	866.8		75.5	
1937-38	13.6	9.3	8.9	11.2	40.5	5.4	430.4	588.3		73.2	
1938-39	16.7	8.4	8.4	16.7	41.5	2.4	356.4	486.2		73.3	
1939-40	39.1	10.3	8.9	17.4	48.9	1.5	426.8	571.4		74.7	
1940-41 Prel.	117.6	14.2	6.8	17.5	58.5	.9	496.6	628.0		79.1	

a/ General imports prior to 1933-34. b/ Imports for consumption. Excludes milling in bond. c/ Excludes barley, corn, and oats. d/ Less than \$50,000. e/ Prior to 1935-36, includes fish and reptile skins.



IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN: Value of total  
imports, 1937-38 to 1940-41

Country of origin	Year beginning July 1			
	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41 Prel.
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
<u>Europe-</u>				
United Kingdom.....	143,297	140,418	143,719	137,072
Gibraltar.....	3	3	8	0
Malta, Gozo, and Cyprus.....	1,451	641	1,071	621
Ireland.....	1,376	1,232	1,693	2,783
Iceland.....	1,070	1,376	1,878	2,949
U.S.S.R.....	23,326	25,313	25,710	24,123
Switzerland.....	22,820	27,592	29,586	27,870
Portugal.....	5,365	5,232	7,365	15,193
Azores and Madeira Islands.....	557	513	666	919
Spain.....	10,653	9,169	11,525	13,724
Sweden.....	52,248	42,928	39,861	3,408
Estonia.....	994	1,327	1,175	13
Latvia.....	474	766	333	61
Lithuania <u>a/</u> .....	983	841	227	27
Finland.....	18,192	19,540	13,394	3,612
Greece.....	12,940	15,026	17,455	13,842
Yugoslavia.....	5,709	5,324	4,293	553
Bulgaria.....	1,004	1,813	1,965	1,547
Rumania.....	3,919	2,562	1,799	417
Albania.....	116	167	128	65
Hungary <u>a/</u> .....	4,291	3,931	3,604	384
France.....	60,950	61,741	58,950	14,748
Belgium.....	50,784	54,800	54,677	10,933
Netherlands.....	36,215	32,179	22,384	1,123
Norway.....	19,000	18,928	18,760	972
Denmark.....	4,164	3,280	2,801	268
Poland and Danzig <u>a/</u> .....	15,294	14,372	3,921	231
Czechoslovakia <u>a/</u> .....	33,679	18,437	408	135
Italy.....	44,591	39,404	41,461	4,739
Germany and Austria <u>a/</u> .....	79,208	74,649	19,966	5,256
Total Europe.....	654,673	624,104	530,783	287,588
Canada.....	299,497	289,940	366,259	455,942
Newfoundland and Labrador.....	6,775	5,452	7,691	11,694
Greenland.....	743	716	751	1,373

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN: Value of total imports,  
1937-38 to 1940-41-Continued

Country of origin	Year beginning July 1			
	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41 Prel.
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
<u>Latin American Republics and Canal Zone-</u>				
Brazil.....	105,751	100,148	104,999	140,462
Cuba.....	107,922	84,138	126,592	133,643
Argentina.....	74,168	51,339	72,275	113,045
Colombia.....	48,198	49,137	51,052	50,466
Uruguay.....	6,081	6,931	13,318	31,854
Mexico.....	47,568	50,319	56,182	79,502
Guatemala.....	8,786	10,674	11,899	10,987
Venezuela.....	21,776	21,323	29,871	48,324
Honduras.....	5,064	6,666	8,198	8,762
Dominican Republic.....	5,434	6,076	5,775	7,113
El Salvador.....	6,337	7,233	5,876	6,692
Costa Rica.....	4,391	3,715	3,506	6,364
Haiti.....	3,196	2,874	2,945	5,182
Panama, Republic and Canal Zone	4,501	3,596	4,576	5,391
Peru.....	13,508	12,728	16,038	16,255
Ecuador.....	3,138	3,276	3,884	5,851
Chile.....	36,773	26,688	38,878	76,806
Nicaragua.....	2,558	3,057	2,898	2,588
Paraguay.....	971	1,474	1,944	2,572
Bolivia.....	378	409	2,871	11,461
Total Latin American Republics and Canal Zone..	506,499	451,801	563,577	763,320
<u>Other Latin America-</u>				
British West Indies.....	5,784	5,048	5,614	6,544
British Honduras.....	2,132	2,215	1,761	2,183
Curacao (Netherlands W. Indies).	20,217	19,914	21,679	18,134
Surinam.....	3,727	3,061	3,792	5,013
French West Indies.....	147	232	125	202
British Guiana.....	596	465	400	817
French Guiana.....	31	46	28	32
Falkland Islands.....	15	b/	9	193
Total Latin America.....	539,148	482,782	596,985	796,438
<u>Asia and Oceania-</u>				
British Malaya.....	189,953	111,051	211,023	313,477
Netherlands (East) Indies.....	95,412	73,830	116,601	199,434
Japan.....	149,581	133,368	164,879	156,234
Philippine Islands.....	115,798	87,578	88,441	92,856

Continued -

IMPORTS ( FOR CONSUMPTION) BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN: Value of total imports,  
1937-38 to 1940-41-Continued

Country of origin	Year beginning July 1			
	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41 Prel.
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Asia and Oceania, Continued-				
China.....	61,668	51,099	76,669	84,616
Hong Kong.....	5,380	3,256	3,242	2,841
Kwantung.....	2,026	1,549	1,368	1,766
Australia.....	14,291	12,816	16,757	57,585
Ceylon.....	17,314	19,649	24,472	32,894
British India.....	c/69,945	61,660	87,706	94,576
Burma (British).....	d/	318	939	1,158
French Indochina.....	7,382	9,054	7,474	18,676
Turkey in Asia and Europe.....	12,756	16,372	17,243	15,708
New Zealand.....	11,133	10,285	9,478	9,340
Iran (Persia).....	4,005	3,959	6,272	8,044
Thailand (Siam).....	436	305	510	2,458
Africa-				
Gold Coast.....	5,477	9,336	11,736	19,505
Nigeria.....	5,972	5,801	6,332	9,637
Other British West Africa.....	630	590	570	630
Union of South Africa.....	15,560	20,826	35,396	45,874
Other British South Africa.....	4,532	2,370	6,323	7,140
Egypt.....	7,147	5,913	7,736	7,121
British East Africa.....	4,758	5,841	6,778	6,291
Belgian Congo.....	1,655	1,974	4,809	29,924
Madagascar.....	1,339	1,625	2,144	1,280
Algeria.....	2,491	2,750	1,610	466
Tunisia.....	1,608	1,296	508	163
Other French Africa.....	2,789	2,842	1,576	1,936
Morocco.....	1,889	1,329	1,298	913
Mozambique.....	144	63	71	117
Other Portugese Africa.....	666	525	734	516
Other countries.....	15,981	16,622	24,874	32,709
Total.....	2,330,554	2,078,846	2,448,038	2,808,920

a/ See general note, page

b/ Less than 500.

c/ Includes Burma.

d/ Not separately classified.



IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN: Value of agricultural products, 1937-38 to 1940-41

Country of origin	Year Beginning July 1			
	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
<u>Europe-</u>				
United Kingdom.....	11,575	10,601	8,360	8,804
Gibraltar.....	a/	0	0	0
Malta, Gozo, and Cyprus.....	364	117	402	86
Ireland.....	769	789	1,238	2,412
Iceland.....	38	12	34	249
U.S.S.R.....	2,053	2,302	3,297	3,919
Switzerland.....	2,518	3,136	3,441	966
Portugal.....	1,237	1,530	2,072	4,849
Azores and Madeira Islands.....	24	25	29	28
Spain.....	7,951	7,237	8,640	9,710
Sweden.....	484	751	310	1
Estonia.....	181	161	74	5
Latvia.....	175	317	105	1
Lithuania <u>b/</u> .....	442	438	203	19
Finland.....	444	570	216	45
Greece.....	12,009	14,204	15,746	13,182
Yugoslavia.....	1,753	2,156	2,604	462
Bulgaria.....	954	1,723	1,856	1,509
Rumania.....	1,048	603	467	52
Albania.....	89	134	112	61
Hungary <u>b/</u> .....	3,256	3,121	2,820	130
France.....	16,047	14,602	12,336	3,043
Belgium.....	7,159	3,397	3,773	294
Netherlands.....	14,364	10,583	8,445	153
Norway.....	243	556	402	15
Denmark.....	2,604	2,382	1,433	88
Poland and Danzig <u>b/</u> .....	12,625	11,633	2,936	26
Czechoslovakia <u>b/</u> .....	4,227	2,298	45	2
Italy.....	23,870	22,608	23,952	2,320
Germany and Austria <u>b/</u> .....	7,459	4,479	1,798	126
Total Europe.....	135,962	122,465	107,146	52,557
Canada <u>c/</u> .....	32,962	36,411	47,484	49,789
Newfoundland and Labrador.....	467	262	250	438
Greenland.....	0	0	0	a/

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN: Value of agricultural products, 1937-38 to 1940-41-Continued

Country of origin	Year Beginning July 1			
	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41 Prel.
<u>Latin American Republics and Canal Zone-</u>	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
Brazil .....	103,383	97,102	99,676	129,340
Cuba .....	98,484	78,098	117,680	122,983
Argentina .....	67,199	45,863	63,926	100,787
Colombia .....	47,039	47,274	49,149	48,097
Uruguay .....	5,961	6,832	13,162	31,576
Mexico .....	25,672	25,273	27,805	31,176
Guatemala .....	8,148	9,535	11,282	9,898
Venezuela .....	2,573	3,454	5,034	8,535
Honduras .....	4,767	6,336	7,890	8,318
Dominican Republic .....	4,944	5,750	5,476	6,796
El Salvador .....	6,269	7,148	5,813	6,594
Costa Rica .....	4,033	3,168	3,142	6,143
Haiti .....	3,012	2,799	2,806	4,958
Panama, Republic & Canal Zone.	3,928	3,166	3,878	4,951
Peru .....	2,370	2,724	3,953	5,180
Ecuador .....	2,416	2,772	3,254	4,402
Chile .....	1,608	997	1,980	3,681
Nicaragua .....	2,246	2,764	2,619	2,222
Paraguay .....	367	569	867	1,100
Bolivia .....	100	141	129	201
Total Latin American Republics and Canal Zone	394,519	351,765	429,521	536,938
<u>Other Latin America-</u>				
British West Indies .....	3,979	3,564	3,821	4,833
British Honduras .....	523	249	279	290
Curacao (Netherlands W. Indies).	147	244	219	278
Surinam .....	15	20	103	183
French West Indies .....	16	103	103	173
British Guiana .....	21	107	12	58
French Guiana .....	3	14	4	6
Falkland Islands .....	11	0	9	0
Total Latin America .....	399,234	356,066	434,071	542,759
<u>Asia and Oceania-</u>				
British Malaya .....	131,307	77,414	135,720	195,811
Netherlands (East) Indies .....	88,919	68,557	105,209	169,998
Japan .....	96,952	97,193	122,752	119,636
Philippine Islands .....	102,311	74,334	73,911	76,862

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN: Value of agricultural products, 1937-38 to 1940-41-Continued

Country of origin	Year beginning July 1			
	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41 Prel.
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
<u>Asia and Oceania, Continued-</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
China .....	36,545	28,856	50,141	50,634
Hong Kong .....	2,955	1,974	1,821	1,927
Kwantung .....	1,562	1,435	1,156	959
Australia .....	7,266	6,358	10,182	42,853
Ceylon .....	16,748	19,311	23,874	31,860
British India .....	a/ 27,960	26,708	37,290	31,527
Burma (British) .....	e/	21	472	557
French Indochina .....	7,258	8,935	7,276	16,299
Turkey in Asia and Europe ...	11,262	14,984	14,068	12,907
New Zealand .....	9,238	9,083	8,417	7,485
Iran (Persia) .....	619	499	1,225	1,816
Thailand (Siam) .....	59	36	99	906
<u>Africa-</u>				
Gold Coast .....	3,358	7,377	7,717	14,607
Nigeria .....	5,569	5,574	6,164	9,123
Other British West Africa ...	303	510	180	331
Union of South Africa .....	5,178	1,974	9,632	9,489
Other British South Africa ..	17	16	82	125
Egypt .....	5,786	4,946	6,546	6,358
British East Africa .....	4,390	5,457	6,244	5,684
Belgian Congo .....	1,505	1,629	879	2,397
Madagascar .....	1,132	1,450	1,904	879
Algeria .....	1,321	1,665	616	307
Tunisia .....	1,388	1,176	451	153
Other French Africa .....	2,352	2,269	1,016	1,608
Morocco .....	1,545	1,034	1,053	773
Mozambique .....	40	43	53	81
Other Portuguese Africa .....	663	504	719	504
Other countries .....	11,003	10,122	13,624	15,358
Total .....	1,155,136	998,648	1,239,444	1,475,357

a/ Less than 500.

b/ See general note, page 406

c/ Includes wheat for milling in bond and export, valued at \$3,462,000 in 1937-38, \$5,220,000 in 1938-39, \$6,145,000 in 1939-40, and \$5,145,000 in 1940-41.

d/ Includes Burma.

e/ Not separately classified.



IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN: Value of  
nonagricultural products, 1937-38 to 1940-41

Country of origin	Year beginning July 1			
	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41 Prel.
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Europe -				
United Kingdom.....	131,722	129,817	135,359	128,268
Gibraltar.....	3	3	8	0
Malta, Gozo and Cyprus.....	1,087	524	669	535
Ireland.....	607	443	455	371
Iceland.....	1,032	1,364	1,844	2,700
U.S.S.R.....	21,273	23,011	22,413	20,204
Switzerland.....	20,302	24,456	26,145	26,904
Portugal.....	4,128	3,702	5,293	10,344
Azores and Madeira Islands.....	533	488	637	891
Spain.....	2,702	1,932	2,885	4,014
Sweden.....	51,764	42,177	39,551	3,407
Estonia.....	813	1,166	1,101	8
Latvia.....	299	449	228	60
Lithuania <u>a/</u> .....	541	403	24	8
Finland.....	17,748	18,970	13,178	3,567
Greece.....	931	822	1,709	660
Yugoslavia.....	3,956	3,168	1,689	91
Bulgaria.....	50	90	109	38
Rumania.....	2,871	1,959	1,332	365
Albania.....	27	33	16	4
Hungary <u>a/</u> .....	1,035	810	784	254
France.....	44,903	47,139	46,614	11,705
Belgium.....	43,625	51,403	50,904	10,639
Netherlands.....	21,851	21,596	13,939	970
Norway.....	18,757	18,372	18,358	957
Denmark.....	1,560	1,498	1,368	180
Poland and Danzig <u>a/</u> .....	2,669	2,739	985	205
Czechoslovakia <u>a/</u> .....	29,452	16,139	363	133
Italy.....	20,721	16,796	17,509	2,419
Germany and Austria <u>a/</u> .....	71,749	70,170	18,168	5,130
Total Europe.....	518,711	501,639	423,637	235,031
Canada.....	266,535	253,529	318,775	406,153
Newfoundland and Labrador.....	6,308	5,190	7,441	11,256
Greenland.....	743	716	751	1,373

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN: Value of  
nonagricultural products, 1937-38 to 1940-41-Continued

Country of origin	Year beginning July 1			
	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41 Prel.
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
<u>Latin American Republics and</u>				
<u>Canal Zone-</u>				
Brazil.....	2,368	3,046	5,323	11,122
Cuba.....	9,438	6,040	8,912	10,660
Argentina.....	6,969	5,476	8,349	12,258
Colombia.....	1,159	1,863	1,903	2,369
Uruguay.....	120	99	156	278
Mexico.....	21,896	25,046	28,377	48,326
Guatemala.....	638	1,139	617	1,089
Venezuela.....	19,203	17,869	24,837	39,789
Honduras.....	297	330	308	444
Dominican Republic.....	490	326	299	317
El Salvador.....	68	85	63	98
Costa Rica.....	358	547	364	221
Haiti.....	184	75	139	224
Panama, Republic and Canal Zone	573	430	698	440
Peru.....	11,138	10,004	12,085	11,075
Ecuador.....	722	504	630	1,449
Chile.....	35,165	25,691	36,898	73,125
Nicaragua.....	312	293	279	366
Paraguay.....	604	905	1,077	1,472
Bolivia.....	278	268	2,742	11,260
Total Latin American Republics and Canal Zone..	111,980	100,036	134,056	226,382
<u>Other Latin America-</u>				
British West Indies.....	1,805	1,484	1,793	1,711
British Honduras.....	1,609	1,966	1,482	1,893
Curacao (Netherlands W. Indies).	20,070	19,670	21,460	17,856
Surinam.....	3,712	3,041	3,689	4,830
French West Indies.....	131	129	22	29
British Guiana.....	575	358	388	759
French Guiana.....	28	32	24	26
Falkland Islands.....	4	b/	0	193
Total Latin America.....	139,914	126,716	162,914	253,679
<u>Asia and Oceania-</u>				
British Malaya.....	58,646	33,637	75,303	117,666
Netherlands (East) Indies.....	6,493	5,273	11,392	29,436
Japan.....	52,629	36,175	42,127	36,598
Philippine Islands.....	13,487	13,244	14,530	15,994

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN: Value of  
nonagricultural products, 1937-38 to 1940-41-Continued

Country of origin	Year beginning July 1			
	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41 Prel.
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
<u>Asia and Oceania, Continued-</u>				
China.....	25,123	22,243	26,528	33,982
Hong Kong.....	2,425	1,282	1,421	914
Kwantung.....	464	114	212	807
Australia.....	7,025	4,458	6,575	14,732
Ceylon.....	566	338	598	1,034
British India.....	c/ 41,985	34,952	50,416	63,049
Burma (British).....	d/	297	467	601
French Indochina.....	124	119	198	2,377
Turkey in Asia and Europe.....	1,494	1,388	3,175	2,801
New Zealand.....	1,895	1,202	1,061	1,855
Iran (Persia).....	3,386	3,460	5,047	6,228
Thailand (Siam).....	377	269	411	1,552
<u>Africa-</u>				
Gold Coast.....	2,119	1,959	4,019	4,898
Nigeria.....	403	227	168	514
Other British West Africa.....	327	80	390	299
Union of South Africa.....	10,382	18,852	25,764	36,385
Other British South Africa.....	4,515	2,354	6,241	7,015
Egypt.....	1,361	967	1,190	763
British East Africa.....	368	384	534	607
Belgian Congo.....	150	345	3,930	27,527
Madagascar.....	207	175	240	401
Algeria.....	1,170	1,085	994	159
Tunisia.....	220	120	57	10
Other French Africa.....	437	573	560	328
Morocco.....	344	295	245	140
Mozambique.....	104	20	18	36
Other Portuguese Africa.....	3	21	15	12
Other countries.....	4,978	6,500	11,250	17,351
Total.....	1,175,418	1,080,198	1,208,594	1,333,563

a/ See general note, page 406

b/ Less than 500.

c/ Includes Burma.

d/ Not separately classified.



SUMMARY TABLE: Value of foreign trade in agricultural products,  
1939-40 and 1940-41

Commodity or commodity group	Year beginning July a/			Percent
	1939-40	1940-41	1940-41 increase (+) or decrease (-)	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	dollars	dollars	dollars	
Agricultural products-				
Exports .....	737,640	349,873	-387,767	-53
Imports (supplementary) .....	571,443	627,955	+56,512	+10
<u>Exports (domestic)</u>				
Total exports of all commodities...	3,743,930	3,966,387	+222,457	+6
Nonagricultural .....	3,006,290	3,616,514	+610,224	+20
Agricultural .....	737,640	349,873	-387,767	-53
Cotton and linters, unmf. ....	346,600	67,567	-279,033	-81
Agricultural, other than cotton.	391,040	282,306	-108,734	-28
Fruits, fruit prep., and juices	67,903	27,715	-40,188	-59
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	65,001	39,090	-25,911	-40
Grains and preparations .....	83,136	65,675	-17,461	-21
Feeds and fodders .....	10,032	1,676	-8,356	-83
Pork and lard .....	36,471	23,650	-12,821	-35
Dairy products .....	8,309	31,777	+23,468	+282
Other agricultural products..	120,188	92,723	-27,465	-23
<u>Imports (for consumption)</u>				
Total imports of all commodities...	2,448,038	2,808,920	+360,882	+15
Nonagricultural .....	1,208,594	1,333,564	+124,970	+10
Complementary agricultural .....	668,001	847,402	+179,401	+27
Supplementary agricultural .....	571,443	627,955	+56,512	+10
Sugar, excluding beet .....	137,314	136,954	-360	-b/
Vegetable oils, expressed .....	59,191	44,092	-15,099	-26
Hides and skins .....	48,879	58,453	+9,574	+20
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	36,789	37,454	+665	+2
Flaxseed .....	16,732	9,037	-7,695	-46
Wool, unmf., excl. free for carpets	39,099	117,565	+78,466	+201
Cattle, dutiable .....	17,373	17,520	+147	+1
Nuts and preparations .....	13,988	15,351	+1,363	+10
Cheese .....	12,622	4,311	-8,311	-66
Cotton and linters, unmf. ....	10,319	14,239	+3,920	+38
Beef, canned, including corned	8,857	6,819	-2,038	-23
Molasses .....	10,651	17,818	+7,167	+67
Feeds and fodders .....	13,010	12,898	-112	-1
Other supplementary agricultural	146,603	135,444	-11,159	-8

a/ Corrected to August 16, 1941.

b/ Less than one-half of 1 percent.

SUMMARY TABLE: Quantity indexes of foreign trade in agricultural products, 1940-41, with comparisons a/

Commodity or commodity group	Year beginning July					
	9-year average				Increase (+) or decrease (-)	
	1930-31	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1940-41	1940-41
	to 1938-39				from 9-year average	from 1938-39
January 1924 - December 1929 = 100						
<b>Exports:</b>						
All agricultural commodities b/	67	57	63	25	-42	-32
Cotton fiber, incl. linters .	79	43	77	15	-64	+28
All commodities except cotton	55	70	50	34	-21	-36
Tobacco, unmanufactured ...	88	95	67	35	-53	-60
Fruits .....	110	137	88	38	-72	-99
Wheat and wheat flour .....	38	63	29	22	-16	-41
Grains, other than wheat and flour .....	41	95	58	46	+5	-49
Pork, cured .....	23	21	17	7	-16	-14
Lard, including neutral ...	44	30	33	24	-20	-6
<b>Imports:</b>						
All agricultural commodities c/	94	91	102	128	+34	+37
Complementary d/ .....	104	102	113	146	+42	+44
Supplementary d/ .....	81	77	87	104	+23	+27
Sugar and molasses .....	77	66	83	91	+14	+25
Wool, excl. free for carpets	43	46	112	328	+285	+282
Hides and skins .....	68	71	76	104	+36	+33
Dairy products .....	57	50	51	22	-35	-28
Vegetable oils and oilseeds	114	116	103	93	-21	-23
Grains, grain products, and feeds .....	199	79	111	118	-81	+39
Tobacco, leaf .....	69	75	75	79	+10	+4

a/ Average of monthly index not adjusted for seasonal variation.

b/ Based on 74 classifications.

c/ Based on 122 classifications.

d/ Supplementary agricultural imports consist of all imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States, together with all other agricultural imports interchangeable to any significant extent with such United States commodities. Complementary agricultural imports include all others, about 95 percent of which consist of rubber, coffee, raw silk, cacao beans, wool for carpets, bananas, tea, and spices.



SUMMARY TABLE: Value of foreign trade, monthly average,  
1932-33 to 1940-41, and monthly, January 1939 to date

Year and month	Domestic exports				Imports			
	All commodi- ties	Agricultural			All commodi- ties	Agricultural		
		Total	Cotton, unmfd.	Agri. excl. cotton		Total	Supple- mentary	Comple- mentary
Monthly average	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
1932-33 .....	117.8	49.1	27.0	22.1	97.3	51.1	23.5	27.6
1933-34 .....	167.4	65.6	36.9	28.7	139.5	69.9	34.9	35.0
1934-35 .....	173.8	55.7	27.8	27.9	149.1	77.8	41.5	36.3
1935-36 .....	198.0	63.9	33.2	30.7	184.0	95.1	53.5	41.6
1936-37 .....	232.6	61.0	31.9	29.1	241.0	128.1	72.3	55.8
1937-38 .....	280.1	74.2	26.0	48.2	194.2	96.3	49.0	47.3
1938-39 .....	240.4	56.9	14.9	42.0	173.2	83.2	40.5	42.7
1939-40 .....	312.0	61.5	27.8	33.7	204.0	103.3	47.6	55.7
1940-41 .....	330.5	29.2	5.5	23.7	234.1	122.9	52.3	70.6
1939								
January .....	210.3	54.7	15.0	39.7	169.4	84.0	37.5	46.5
February .....	216.2	50.7	13.7	37.0	152.6	74.8	35.5	39.3
March .....	264.0	55.0	17.0	38.0	191.3	96.5	45.5	51.0
April .....	227.6	37.6	9.2	28.4	185.9	83.2	43.6	39.6
May .....	246.1	40.0	7.5	32.5	194.2	93.2	45.0	48.2
June .....	233.5	30.1	6.2	23.9	178.4	87.9	44.1	43.8
1939-40 Prel.								
July .....	226.7	31.2	6.0	25.2	170.4	83.8	44.2	39.6
August .....	247.4	44.2	11.6	32.6	180.2	89.8	44.0	45.8
September .....	284.4	74.4	35.4	39.0	199.4	101.4	50.1	51.3
October .....	323.1	95.8	47.2	48.6	207.1	102.5	43.7	58.8
November .....	286.8	63.9	30.6	33.3	214.5	101.4	43.0	58.4
December .....	357.3	77.5	43.7	33.8	232.7	119.3	49.7	69.6
January .....	360.6	97.2	59.9	37.3	234.6	123.1	50.7	72.4
February .....	339.0	80.3	44.3	36.0	190.2	100.1	50.3	49.8
March .....	343.1	60.2	26.2	34.0	206.6	107.7	48.8	58.9
April .....	315.4	47.2	20.8	26.4	203.1	105.7	46.0	59.7
May .....	316.5	35.0	12.7	22.3	203.9	105.0	52.9	52.1
June .....	343.7	30.7	8.2	22.5	205.3	99.7	48.0	51.7
1940-41 Prel.								
July .....	312.0	31.3	7.9	23.4	217.9	108.4	45.0	63.4
August .....	342.9	26.3	3.6	22.7	214.4	104.6	41.3	63.3
September .....	288.5	22.2	5.1	17.1	196.3	93.1	34.0	59.1
October .....	336.2	33.4	10.5	22.9	212.9	108.5	42.2	66.3
November .....	321.1	26.8	7.7	19.1	217.3	109.5	40.2	69.3
December .....	315.3	25.9	6.4	19.5	238.2	119.9	43.5	76.4
January .....	318.0	22.1	3.1	19.0	223.6	125.7	52.1	73.6
February .....	298.2	24.3	3.8	20.5	216.7	123.0	54.8	68.2
March .....	349.9	29.1	5.9	23.2	254.6	137.7	59.3	78.4
April .....	376.3	28.3	4.4	23.9	274.6	146.5	75.5	71.0
May .....	376.4	37.1	4.4	32.7	281.4	160.2	73.3	86.9
June .....	331.7	43.0	4.7	38.3	261.1	138.2	66.7	71.5



SUMMARY TABLE: Quantity indexes of foreign trade, 1932-33 to 1940-41, and monthly, adjusted for seasonal variation, January 1939 to date

Year and month	Domestic exports				Imports (for consumption) a/			
	All commodities b/	Agricultural			All commodities b/	Agricultural		
		Total	Cotton, incl. linters	Total, except cotton		Total	Supple-mentary	Comple-mentary
Year beginning								
July 1 - c/		January 1924 - December 1929 = 100						
1932-33 .....	54	75	102	50	68	79	60	94
1933-34 .....	64	74	99	52	81	92	74	106
1934-35 .....	61	49	60	38	83	90	83	97
1935-36 .....	69	57	76	40	99	103	98	106
1936-37 .....	76	51	68	36	118	116	118	115
1937-38 .....	93	70	70	70	94	92	80	102
1938-39 .....	86	57	43	70	90	91	77	102
1939-40 .....	106	64	78	50	98	102	87	113
1940-41 .....	110	25	15	34	111	128	104	146
1939								
January .....	77	57	37	75	89	92	74	105
February .....	78	62	44	79	79	83	70	93
March .....	96	68	55	81	100	97	78	111
April .....	83	54	38	68	96	82	69	91
May .....	91	59	36	80	99	100	80	114
June .....	86	42	32	51	91	96	85	105
1939-40 Prel.								
July .....	84	47	37	57	87	91	90	92
August .....	91	68	70	65	91	97	93	100
September ...	99	69	84	55	100	103	98	108
October .....	111	63	76	51	104	107	86	123
November .....	98	44	49	38	106	108	85	126
December .....	119	61	79	43	113	121	108	131
January .....	116	92	130	56	111	113	92	129
February .....	110	91	124	60	88	94	88	98
March .....	112	66	74	59	95	92	73	107
April .....	104	60	75	46	94	97	71	116
May .....	105	49	57	41	95	102	86	114
June .....	115	41	38	44	97	102	88	112
1940-41 Prel.								
July .....	107	47	44	49	103	120	92	142
August .....	114	31	21	41	102	114	90	134
September ...	97	18	12	23	95	102	76	121
October .....	115	23	17	29	104	118	96	135
November .....	108	19	12	25	107	129	102	150
December .....	107	18	11	25	116	131	105	150
January .....	105	16	7	25	107	132	106	152
February .....	99	22	11	33	105	131	104	151
March .....	117	27	16	36	119	125	92	151
April .....	124	28	16	40	128	136	120	148
May .....	125	37	18	56	127	159	132	180
June .....	103	41	20	60	116	138	136	140

a/ General imports prior to January 1, 1934. b/ Compiled from indexes prepared by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Monthly indexes not adjusted for seasonal variation. c/ Average of unadjusted monthly indexes.

EXPORTS: Specified agricultural products, monthly average, 1932-33  
to 1940-41, and monthly, January 1939 to date

Year and month	Lard, includ- ing neutral	Hams and shoul- ders	Bacon and sides	Cotton, Upland (500-lb. bales)	Tobacco, leaf	
					Bright flue- cured	Dark- fired Ky. and Tenn.
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 bales	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Monthly average-						
1932-33 .....	47,155	5,934	1,475	704	22,472	5,304
1933-34 .....	45,951	5,957	1,987	681	27,528	6,321
1934-35 .....	18,950	5,380	999	419	20,373	5,297
1935-36 .....	7,465	3,893	362	529	26,899	4,578
1936-37 .....	8,643	3,271	332	475	25,220	4,274
1937-38 .....	15,842	4,025	474	485	30,160	3,782
1938-39 .....	19,956	4,894	1,105	297	30,208	3,970
1939-40 .....	21,400	3,071	1,884	529	21,017	2,919
1940-41 .....	15,592	1,466	630	103	11,293	965
1939						
January .....	28,520	3,744	1,209	299	22,286	2,018
February .....	24,483	4,096	1,139	277	29,465	1,759
March .....	22,157	6,434	1,017	340	26,668	6,151
April .....	17,531	5,289	830	184	9,883	5,737
May .....	25,303	6,799	937	148	11,584	8,201
June .....	22,682	7,265	818	119	6,051	5,494
1939-40 Prel.						
July .....	25,339	7,920	1,984	112	10,161	1,236
August .....	22,848	5,132	1,038	212	28,412	974
September .....	24,693	2,983	1,465	688	36,038	4,225
October .....	19,091	2,029	1,060	926	20,431	2,546
November .....	25,706	2,131	908	604	22,137	1,845
December .....	18,917	4,056	3,956	838	22,862	1,526
January .....	27,988	6,299	6,002	1,068	28,246	2,037
February .....	25,133	3,569	2,848	766	13,540	1,458
March .....	20,654	654	574	440	26,787	1,840
April .....	18,849	577	1,776	350	9,707	4,042
May .....	14,889	845	650	215	21,009	7,180
June .....	12,697	662	351	126	12,880	6,121
1940-41 Prel.						
July .....	28,239	936	233	141	11,425	862
August .....	10,181	786	324	69	11,004	470
September .....	9,956	733	429	96	5,748	176
October .....	10,198	630	456	206	7,443	260
November .....	10,228	811	289	153	7,807	1,621
December .....	12,302	829	272	114	11,554	3,178
January .....	13,666	587	571	56	11,942	637
February .....	14,830	584	652	71	10,276	1,296
March .....	24,329	582	362	100	14,203	996
April .....	22,375	643	457	77	11,710	1,006
May .....	10,697	598	427	77	19,149	777
June .....	20,101	9,887	3,076	78	13,254	295

Continued -



EXPORTS: Specified agricultural products, monthly average, 1932-33  
to 1940-41, and monthly, January 1939 to date-Continued

Year and month	Wheat, grain	Apples, fresh	Pears, fresh	Oranges	Raisins	Prunes, dried
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 pounds	1,000 boxes	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
<u>Monthly average-</u>						
1932-33 .....	1,741	1,146	9,999	283	9,876	15,196
1933-34 .....	1,567	1,022	9,251	287	7,830	16,903
1934-35 .....	252	672	8,386	341	7,834	12,726
1935-36 .....	26	1,020	10,345	454	9,055	18,137
1936-37 .....	264	562	10,943	257	9,561	13,663
1937-38 .....	6,978	913	11,229	494	11,781	17,899
1938-39 .....	7,049	1,006	14,248	632	12,770	17,836
1939-40 .....	1,970	268	7,755	321	10,564	9,920
1940-41 .....	901	72	1,964	348	7,194	3,170
<u>1939</u>						
January .....	10,219	2,396	5,370	573	9,607	14,568
February .....	8,782	1,230	2,175	520	6,390	14,266
March .....	8,487	1,192	1,341	915	7,236	14,740
April .....	5,924	634	550	1,385	6,520	14,262
May .....	10,672	396	300	738	9,828	15,803
June .....	3,929	83	82	398	3,968	8,108
<u>1939-40 Prel.</u>						
July .....	3,019	108	8,944	287	9,922	9,520
August .....	5,903	286	19,570	292	5,542	8,896
September .....	2,530	348	14,527	234	15,675	7,507
October .....	1,701	666	23,916	201	54,703	30,536
November .....	1,452	701	13,779	260	8,735	14,034
December .....	597	338	6,640	494	6,769	5,462
January .....	608	244	3,230	289	7,060	16,665
February .....	1,430	158	772	336	7,302	10,701
March .....	3,704	167	912	399	5,586	7,353
April .....	1,833	96	250	585	2,901	3,743
May .....	227	79	427	180	1,418	2,274
June .....	632	26	92	296	1,157	2,356
<u>1940-41 Prel.</u>						
July .....	1,888	53	2,896	55	2,279	3,343
August .....	934	45	5,868	477	1,381	2,069
September .....	990	77	2,618	227	2,069	2,628
October .....	1,283	144	3,579	229	4,137	4,898
November .....	549	107	2,808	227	3,320	2,935
December .....	301	130	3,195	713	5,553	2,602
January .....	46	64	929	341	10,118	2,528
February .....	56	52	577	356	10,235	4,597
March .....	1,998	68	526	370	8,260	3,177
April .....	1,246	51	342	359	3,208	3,382
May .....	1,414	46	152	484	27,758	3,391
June .....	106	31	76	334	8,015	2,484



IMPORTS: Specified supplementary agricultural products, monthly  
average, 1932-33 to 1940-41, and monthly, January 1939  
to date

Year and month	Cattle, dutiabie	Beef, canned, including corned	Hams, shoulders, and bacon	Cheese	Hides and skins, raw	Wool (excl. free for carpets)
	1,000 head	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
<u>Monthly average-</u>						
1932-33 .....	8	2,599	194	4,660	17,629	1,019
1933-34 .....	5	3,295	90	3,909	27,534	4,699
1934-35 .....	20	5,791	158	4,037	17,651	2,289
1935-36 .....	35	7,349	1,246	4,115	27,262	8,434
1936-37 .....	36	6,677	3,335	5,474	27,264	15,118
1937-38 .....	36	7,025	3,811	4,624	15,704	3,546
1938-39 .....	56	6,721	3,775	4,556	23,373	5,497
1939-40 .....	53	6,912	1,131	4,608	26,476	13,472
1940-41 .....	57	5,206	97	1,858	39,506	39,400
<u>1939</u>						
January .....	115	4,365	3,737	3,914	32,656	6,334
February .....	69	3,132	3,705	4,425	28,006	5,465
March .....	90	5,707	4,119	4,881	28,688	9,207
April .....	125	8,640	4,750	3,927	25,298	7,109
May .....	62	11,281	4,389	4,353	26,805	7,327
June .....	26	7,879	3,572	3,781	22,400	6,336
<u>1939-40 Prel.</u>						
July .....	55	8,082	4,481	3,134	22,599	5,544
August .....	43	7,515	4,327	3,435	24,812	5,040
September .....	20	13,055	1,529	5,762	24,117	11,944
October .....	60	8,425	454	11,637	21,173	9,916
November .....	60	4,439	717	6,344	31,305	11,948
December .....	29	3,351	544	3,478	33,151	16,397
January .....	69	8,407	422	3,339	30,116	24,990
February .....	38	6,445	264	2,959	32,149	21,086
March .....	43	4,757	305	3,698	23,529	20,710
April .....	92	4,536	153	4,073	22,601	12,466
May .....	85	9,080	298	4,072	23,662	10,320
June .....	39	4,851	74	3,363	28,497	11,301
<u>1940-41 Prel.</u>						
July .....	42	4,070	54	1,783	28,310	10,332
August .....	34	4,640	28	1,377	32,956	10,018
September .....	28	4,016	39	1,534	28,012	15,357
October .....	63	3,405	36	2,093	29,549	25,862
November .....	57	3,072	37	2,261	38,362	22,816
December .....	39	4,067	48	2,073	42,202	40,694
January .....	77	5,363	107	1,922	41,025	52,712
February .....	77	6,242	136	2,290	35,183	54,427
March .....	67	5,925	114	1,544	39,178	50,116
April .....	92	6,998	148	1,871	50,173	72,769
May .....	71	9,343	220	2,114	55,778	57,241
June .....	36	5,326	192	1,437	53,346	60,459

Continued -

IMPORTS: Specified supplementary agricultural products, monthly average, 1932-33 to 1940-41, and monthly, January 1939 to date - Continued

Year and month	Cotton, unmfd. (478 lb.)	Flax- seed	Oils		Sugar (2,000- lb. ton)	Tobacco, unmfd.
			Coconut	Tung		
	1,000 bales	1,000 bushels	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 tons	1,000 pounds
Monthly average-						
1932-33 .....	11	518	21,725	6,988	246	4,962
1933-34 .....	13	1,492	29,425	10,176	235	4,649
1934-35 .....	10	1,278	25,063	9,364	281	4,856
1935-36 .....	14	1,282	29,141	12,491	270	5,658
1936-37 .....	27	2,175	26,549	12,292	247	5,776
1937-38 .....	15	1,488	28,731	10,779	234	5,668
1938-39 .....	18	1,562	31,638	8,038	214	6,340
1939-40 .....	20	1,101	26,630	8,298	279	6,728
1940-41 .....	37	935	30,994	4,375	293	6,487
1939						
January .....	14	2,111	23,103	7,517	71	5,820
February .....	19	2,248	29,122	4,656	130	5,492
March .....	12	2,031	41,370	5,597	256	6,592
April .....	19	1,416	22,889	9,526	224	4,783
May .....	23	1,155	38,450	5,542	206	7,765
June .....	14	1,802	37,557	6,630	287	6,865
1939-40 Prel.						
July .....	22	1,123	21,215	6,575	354	6,463
August .....	16	1,511	32,898	4,592	324	7,548
September .....	15	452	10,988	5,713	415	6,491
October .....	23	875	17,774	6,679	210	6,724
November .....	17	682	34,744	3,098	94	8,425
December .....	23	623	26,686	12,593	331	9,478
January .....	13	1,058	34,899	16,158	191	6,174
February .....	43	1,763	26,240	7,262	261	5,285
March .....	11	1,972	34,266	8,886	276	5,159
April .....	17	1,199	34,977	1,279	293	5,790
May .....	24	1,434	18,150	11,862	300	6,770
June .....	15	521	26,729	14,874	302	6,425
1940-41 Prel.						
July .....	26	661	36,659	18,721	293	7,780
August .....	16	628	26,286	9,941	271	7,329
September .....	13	24	21,684	1,884	200	6,239
October .....	51	704	36,157	4,414	192	6,734
November .....	23	1,093	34,412	456	208	5,365
December .....	23	769	40,224	1,312	128	7,091
January .....	28	1,482	22,157	959	279	6,269
February .....	50	1,285	32,207	76	336	4,897
March .....	48	1,223	25,831	4,015	365	7,087
April .....	51	1,286	41,155	3,516	492	5,897
May .....	79	1,177	28,273	4,702	421	6,526
June .....	40	866	26,884	2,500	329	6,630



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DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Principal agricultural products,  
1939-40 and 1940-41

Commodity exported	Unit	Year beginning July a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41
				1,000	1,000
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
<b>ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:</b>					
<u>Animals, live:</u>					
Cattle .....	No.	4	5	371	486
Hogs .....	No.	2	1	29	23
Horses .....	No.	7	1	1,147	178
Mules, asses, and burros .....	No.	5	1	883	98
<u>Dairy products:</u>					
Butter .....	Lb.	2,656	2,875	798	947
Cheese-					
Processed, blended, and spreads	Lb.	1,209	1,873	259	428
Other cheese .....	Lb.	494	20,921	109	4,230
Total cheese .....	Lb.	1,703	22,794	368	4,658
Milk-					
Fresh and sterilized .....	Gal.	79	786	56	426
Condensed .....	Lb.	4,314	60,725	454	7,109
Dried .....	Lb.	8,628	27,274	2,605	4,718
Evaporated .....	Lb.	35,591	189,695	2,482	12,828
Infants' foods, malted, etc. .	Lb.	4,326	3,346	1,546	1,091
Eggs, in the shell .....	Doz.	4,138	17,047	951	4,460
<u>Meats and meat products:</u>					
Beef and veal-					
Fresh or frozen .....	Lb.	7,533	7,449	1,202	1,346
Pickled or cured .....	Lb.	9,163	7,469	766	753
Canned beef, including corned	Lb.	1,215	453	367	117
Total beef and veal .....	Lb.	17,911	15,371	2,335	2,216
Pork-					
Fresh or frozen .....	Lb.	53,216	9,167	5,429	1,080
Bacon .....	Lb.	13,659	7,522	1,430	1,123
Hams and shoulders .....	Lb.	36,855	17,607	6,346	3,431
Sides, Cumberland and Wiltshire	Lb.	8,953	26	1,199	6
Pickled or salted .....	Lb.	18,572	27,403	1,683	3,413
Canned .....	Lb.	9,100	4,526	2,720	1,310
Total pork .....	Lb.	140,355	66,251	18,807	10,363
Mutton and lamb .....	Lb.	665	476	97	86
Poultry and game, fresh .....	Lb.	2,140	2,174	445	536
Sausage-					
Canned .....	Lb.	1,652	2,145	474	529
Not canned .....	Lb.	1,526	2,165	314	474
Other meats-					
Fresh, frozen, or cured ....	Lb.	20,434	4,732	2,031	563
Canned, incl. canned poultry.	Lb.	2,435	12,649	464	3,245
Total meats .....	Lb.	187,118	105,963	24,967	18,012

Continued -



DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Principal agricultural products,  
1939-40 and 1940-41-Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	Year beginning July a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS-Con.				1,000	1,000
Meats and meat products, Con:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Meat extracts & bouillon cubes	Lb.	48	25	89	39
Sausage casings .....	Lb.	15,239	8,058	5,828	3,800
Oils and fats, animal:					
Lard, including neutral .....	Lb.	256,804	187,102	17,664	13,287
Oleo oil .....	Lb.	3,810	710	341	59
Oleo stock .....	Lb.	4,491	1,624	437	120
Stearins and fatty acids .....	Lb.	5,849	8,530	580	738
Tallow .....	Lb.	1,893	3,167	127	157
Other animal oils and fats ...	Lb.	19,669	7,561	1,515	688
Total oils and fats .....	Lb.	292,516	208,694	20,664	15,049
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton and linters, unmfed:					
Cotton (500 lb.) .....	Bale	6,471	1,253	340,248	66,942
Linters(500 lb.) .....	Bale	432	30	6,352	625
Fruits:					
Fresh-					
Apples in baskets .....	Bskt.	143	53	213	72
Apples in boxes .....	Box	2,251	761	3,245	1,306
Apples in barrels .....	Ebl.	274	18	862	70
Grapefruit .....	Box	831	808	1,286	1,152
Lemons and limes .....	Box	610	500	1,834	1,462
Oranges .....	Box	3,854	4,172	7,972	8,469
Grapes .....	Lb.	59,961	61,046	2,197	1,934
Pears .....	Lb.	93,061	23,565	3,131	886
Dried-					
Apples .....	Lb.	16,740	2,667	1,283	170
Apricots .....	Lb.	31,921	2,908	3,479	333
Prunes.....	Lb.	119,046	38,035	5,735	1,724
Raisins .....	Lb.	126,771	86,332	6,025	3,968
Canned-					
Apples and apple sauce .....	Lb.	12,926	704	563	43
Apricots .....	Lb.	33,145	610	2,242	58
Fruits for salad .....	Lb.	46,389	3,312	4,849	336
Grapefruit .....	Lb.	53,702	480	3,376	30
Peaches .....	Lb.	86,410	3,963	5,492	281
Pears .....	Lb.	61,917	2,458	4,650	217
Pineapples .....	Lb.	20,501	1,585	1,603	121
Nuts:					
Pecans .....	Lb.	2,472	454	445	160
Walnuts .....	Lb.	8,694	3,858	968	372

Continued -

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Principal agricultural products,  
1939-40 and 1940-41-Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	Year beginning July a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:				1,000	1,000
Grains and grain products:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Barley, grain (48 lb.) .....	Bu.	3,844	638	2,433	386
Buckwheat, grain (48 lb.) ....	Bu.	599	17	555	11
Corn and cornmeal-					
Corn, grain (56 lb.) .....	Bu.	34,913	21,564	22,827	14,509
Corn meal (196 lb.) .....	Bbl.	131	76	473	282
Corn, including corn meal in terms of grain .....	Bu.	35,438	21,866	23,300	14,791
Malt (34 lb.) .....	Pu.	1,081	1,485	1,259	1,901
Oats and oatmeal-					
Oats, grain (32 lb.) .....	Bu.	204	159	142	93
Oatmeal .....	Lb.	21,399	19,766	1,585	1,366
Oats, including oatmeal in terms of grain .....	Bu.	1,393	1,257	1,727	1,459
Rice- b/					
Paddy or rough .....	Lb.	8,535	23,484	144	487
Milled, including brown, etc.	Lb.	298,474	378,702	9,122	12,503
Flour, meal, and polish ....	Lb.	973	50	24	2
Rye, grain (56 lb.) .....	Bu.	732	245	669	236
Wheat and wheat flour-					
Wheat, grain (60 lb.) .....	Bu.	23,636	10,810	16,545	7,926
Wheat flour- (Bbl. of 196 lb.)					
Wholly of U. S. wheat ....	Bbl.	4,517	4,860	15,735	17,214
Other wheat flour .....	Bbl.	2,002	1,493	8,221	6,327
Total wheat flour .....	Bbl.	6,519	6,353	23,956	23,541
Wheat, including flour in terms of grain .....	Bu.	54,274	40,670	40,501	31,467
Oil cake and oil-cake meal:					
Cottonseed cake and meal .....	L. ton	6	1	193	27
Linseed cake and meal .....	L. ton	191	3	6,525	94
Oils, vegetable:					
Coconut oil, edible .....	Lb.	13,808	19,987	880	1,031
Coconut oil, inedible .....	Lb.	19,983	46,406	801	1,565
Corn oil .....	Lb.	272	218	26	20
Cottonseed oil, crude .....	Lb.	5,021	2,830	332	157
Cottonseed oil, refined .....	Lb.	13,569	12,914	1,119	895
Linseed oil .....	Lb.	4,552	5,262	454	486
Soybean oil .....	Lb.	16,640	16,007	1,275	1,183
Vegetable soap stock .....	Lb.	13,626	9,302	530	370
Oilseeds:					
Soybeans .....	Lb.	709,999	5,077	12,573	82
Other oilseeds .....	Lb.	4,471	8,811	149	302
Sugar (2,000 lb.) .....	Ton	210	60	12,644	3,785

Continued -

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Principal agricultural products,  
1939-40 and 1940-41-Continued.

Commodity exported	Unit	Year beginning July a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:				1,000	1,000
Tobacco, leaf:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Bright flue-cured .....	Lb.	252,208	135,517	53,092	32,784
Burley .....	Lb.	11,599	4,885	2,427	1,187
Dark-fired Ky. and Tennessee..	Lb.	35,029	11,575	4,431	2,138
Dark Virginia .....	Lb.	6,139	3,004	1,380	689
Maryland and Ohio export .....	Lb.	4,885	1,906	1,167	628
Green River .....	Lb.	616	502	85	63
One Sucker leaf .....	Lb.	2,592	1,094	223	101
Black fat, water baler, & dk. Af.	Lb.	7,043	3,602	1,417	775
Cigar leaf .....	Lb.	630	555	361	348
Perique .....	Lb.	69	22	30	10
Total leaf tobacco .....	Lb.	320,810	162,662	64,613	38,723
Tobacco, other than leaf:					
Trimnings and scrap .....	Lb.	834	519	61	38
Stems .....	Lb.	20,509	16,445	327	329
Vegetables:					
Beans, green (incl. snap beans)	Lb.	5,102	4,672	291	231
Beans, dried .....	Lb.	80,269	73,333	3,315	3,272
Onions .....	Lb.	51,571	52,555	758	1,129
Peas, green .....	Lb.	2,370	1,390	121	74
Peas, dried .....	Lb.	31,960	20,330	1,600	1,145
Peppers .....	Lb.	444	662	30	35
Potatoes, white .....	Lb.	151,110	149,703	2,221	1,901
Tomatoes, fresh .....	Lb.	23,544	25,719	781	951
Vegetables, canned .....	Lb.	95,683	54,841	5,923	3,755
Misc. vegetable products:					
Cornstarch and corn flour ....	Lb.	223,643	231,993	6,179	6,941
Glucose, liquid (corn sirup) ..	Lb.	111,843	29,709	3,191	972
Glucose, dry (grape sugar) ...	Lb.	19,745	12,073	901	617
Hops .....	Lb.	8,058	9,031	2,742	3,379
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc., crude	Lb.	5,899	4,982	1,852	2,150
Total principal agricultural products .....				683,434	303,535
Other agricultural products ....				54,206	46,338
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS ....				737,640	349,873
TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES..				3,743,930	3,966,387

a/ Corrected to August 16, 1941.

b/ Beginning January 1, 1940, "screenings and broken rice" included with "milled, including brown, etc." Prior to that, included with "flour and meal."



IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Principal agricultural products,  
1939-40 and 1940-41

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit:	Year beginning July a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41
<b>ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:</b>				1,000	1,000
<b>Animals, live:</b>		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Cattle, dutiable (by weight)-					
Less than 200 pounds, each .	No.	108	105	1,548	1,406
200 pounds to 700 pounds, each	No.	330	405	4,324	5,812
700 pounds or more, each-					
Cows for dairy purposes .	No.	8	11	532	806
Other cattle .....	No.	188	163	10,969	9,496
Total cattle, dutiable .	No.	634	684	17,373	17,520
Cattle, free (for breeding) ..	No.	11	15	1,101	1,647
Hogs (except for breeding) ...	Lb.	48	6,249	3	490
Horses-					
For breeding .....	No.	b/	b/	643	1,031
Other horses .....	No.	6	4	657	353
Total horses .....	No.	6	4	1,300	1,384
<b>Dairy products:</b>					
Butter .....	Lb.	1,184	1,811	277	376
Casein or lactarene .....	Lb.	27,351	36,347	1,530	1,943
Cheese-					
Swiss .....	Lb.	12,106	2,289	3,177	723
Cheddar .....	Lb.	5,607	601	713	102
Other cheese .....	Lb.	37,578	19,408	8,732	3,486
Total cheese .....	Lb.	55,291	22,298	12,622	4,311
Cream .....	Gal.	1	1	1	2
Milk-					
Condensed and evaporated ...	Lb.	129	4	7	b/
Dried and malted .....	Lb.	2,719	27	134	11
Whole, skimmed and buttermilk	Gal.	22	16	4	3
<b>Eggs and egg products:</b>					
Eggs, in the shell .....	Doz.	270	313	45	69
Eggs, whole, dried .....	Lb.	58	13	20	5
Egg yolks, dried .....	Lb.	1,471	2,557	288	390
Egg albumen, dried .....	Lb.	360	291	92	72
Eggs, whole, frozen, etc. ....	Lb.	b/	b/	b/	b/
Egg yolks, frozen, etc. ....	Lb.	0	12	0	1
Egg albumen, frozen, etc. ....	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Bristles, sorted, bunched, or prep.	Lb.	5,406	6,423	8,316	11,860
Feathers, crude .....	Lb.	8,144	10,818	2,706	3,303
Hides and skins, agricultural c/	Lb.	317,711	474,075	48,879	58,453
<b>Meats and meat products:</b>					
Beef and veal-					
Fresh or frozen .....	Lb.	3,034	27,690	281	1,953
Pickled or cured .....	Lb.	1,912	1,448	137	117
Canned, including corned ...	Lb.	82,942	62,467	8,857	6,819
Mutton and lamb, fresh .....	Lb.	138	29	7	3

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Principal agricultural products,  
1939-40 and 1940-41-Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	Year beginning July a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41
				1,000	1,000
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS-Con:					
Meats and meat products, Con:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Pork-					
Fresh and frozen .....	Lb.	2,300	10,974	428	1,787
Hams, shoulders, and bacon ..	Lb.	13,567	1,159	3,634	367
Other pickled or salted .....	Lb.	1,373	373	437	92
Poultry and game .....	Lb.	755	440	268	178
Other meats-					
Fresh .....	Lb.	2,059	3,379	333	520
Canned, prepared, or preserved	Lb.	107	41	31	11
Total meats .....	Lb.	108,187	108,000	14,413	11,847
Sausage casings .....	Lb.	18,458	16,899	8,141	5,842
Tallow .....	Lb.	1,834	5,560	58	164
Wool, unmanufactured, excluding free in bond for carpets .....	Lb.	161,661	472,803	39,099	117,565
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Fibers, vegetable:					
Cotton and linters-					
Cotton (478 lb.) .....	Bale	173	203	9,440	10,750
Linters (478 lb.) .....	Bale	65	247	879	3,489
Flax, unmanufactured (2,240 lb.)	Ton	6	2	2,901	1,034
Hemp, unmanufactured (2,240 lb.)	Ton	1	1	222	287
Jute & jute butts, unmfd. ( " )	Ton	46	56	5,978	5,617
Fruits:					
Berries, natural or in brine ..	Lb.	2,706	3,878	145	282
Currants .....	Lb.	3,548	1,252	184	67
Dates .....	Lb.	45,093	44,789	1,692	1,949
Figs .....	Lb.	4,646	1,570	315	109
Grapes .....	Cu. ft.	369	284	492	468
Limes .....	Lb.	3,984	4,025	90	101
Olives, in brine .....	Gal.	6,907	7,018	5,172	5,502
Pineapples-					
Fresh .....		d/	d/	1,016	963
Prepared or preserved .....	Lb.	73,089	83,806	3,155	4,131
Raisins .....	Lb.	244	129	25	17
Grains and grain products:					
Barley, grain (48 lb.) .....	Bu.	716	1,234	309	472
Barley malt .....	Lb.	73,811	41,039	1,547	899
Corn, grain (56 lb.) .....	Bu.	562	1,718	345	655
Oats and oatmeal-					
Oats, grain (32 lb.) .....	Bu.	10,542	10,213	3,931	3,660
Oatmeal .....	Lb.	83	123	7	12
Oats, including oatmeal in terms of grain .....	Bu.	10,547	10,220	3,938	3,672

Continued -



IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Principal agricultural products,  
1939-40 and 1940-41-Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	Year beginning July a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
<b>VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:</b>					
<b>Grains and grain products, Con:</b>					
Rice-					
Uncleaned and paddy .....	Lb.	2,385	985	91	39
Cleaned or milled .....	Lb.	6,779	4,545	183	139
Patna .....	Lb.	5,865	3,168	248	89
Broken .....	Lb.	35,395	14,280	477	217
Flour, meal, polish and bran	Lb.	983	242	36	15
Rye, grain (56 lb.) .....	Bu.	b/	1,392	b/	688
Wheat and wheat flour-					
Wheat, grain- (Bu. of 60 lb.)					
For domestic use-					
Unfit for human consumption	Bu.	86	3,237	56	2,038
Other wheat grain .....	Bu.	56	165	33	123
For milling in bond & export-					
To Cuba .....	Bu.	2,453	1,870	1,751	1,405
To other countries .....	Bu.	7,499	5,460	4,395	3,741
Total wheat grain .....	Bu.	10,094	10,732	6,235	7,307
Wheat flour- (Bbl. of 196 lb.)					
For domestic use .....	Bbl.	26	26	65	60
Free in bond for export .....	Bbl.	45	36	118	81
Wheat, including flour in terms of grain .....	Bu.	10,430	11,024	6,418	7,448
<b>Feeds and fodders:</b>					
Beet pulp, dried (2,240 lb.) ..	Ton	12	17	285	411
Bran, shorts, etc.- (2,000 lb.)					
Of direct importation .....	Ton	381	440	6,574	6,983
Withdrawn bonded mills .....	Ton	103	68	1,797	1,269
Total bran, shorts, etc. ..	Ton	484	508	8,371	8,252
Hay (2,000 lb.) .....	Ton	65	28	576	256
Oil cake and oil-cake meal-					
Coconut or copra .....	Tb.	143,238	204,653	1,228	980
Cottonseed .....	Lb.	35,829	121,393	288	760
Linseed .....	Lb.	4,197	1,177	54	8
Soybean .....	Lb.	25,300	19,644	353	246
Other oil cake and meal .....	Lb.	20,340	32,495	171	181
Total oil cake and meal ...	Lb.	228,904	379,362	2,094	2,175
Hops .....	Lb.	6,636	3,706	3,058	1,608
Nuts and preparations .....		d/	d/	13,988	15,351
<b>Oils, vegetable:</b>					
Carnauba wax .....	Lb.	18,243	19,343	7,086	10,457
Coconut oil .....	Lb.	319,565	371,927	8,233	7,691
Corn oil .....	Lb.	4,407	830	177	26
Cottonseed oil .....	Lb.	10,793	6,164	375	202
Linseed oil .....	Lb.	18	69	2	5

Continued -



IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Principal agricultural products,  
1939-40 and 1940-41-Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit:	Year beginning July a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:				1,000	1,000
Oils, vegetable, Continued:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Olive oil, edible .....	Lb.	64,586	21,697	8,502	3,031
Olive oil, inedible .....	Lb.	36,727	14,843	2,439	979
Palm-kernel oil .....	Lb.	463	0	16	0
Palm oil .....	Lb.	246,178	253,151	5,708	3,536
Peanut oil .....	Lb.	3,175	1,576	194	140
Perilla oil .....	Lb.	34,236	9,321	1,662	894
Rapeseed oil .....	Gal.	1,666	1,755	639	763
Soybean oil .....	Lb.	5,156	2,846	199	106
Tung oil .....	Lb.	99,571	52,495	19,333	10,800
Oilseeds:					
Babassu nuts and kernels .....	Lb.	204,623	87,107	3,136	2,397
Castor beans .....	Lb.	196,449	307,785	5,132	5,305
Copra .....	Lb.	559,683	555,991	8,675	5,662
Flaxseed (56 lb.) .....	Bu.	13,212	11,198	16,732	9,037
Palm nuts and kernels .....	Lb.	16,973	26,440	163	159
Poppyseed .....	Lb.	8,358	2,349	826	236
Rapeseed .....	Lb.	6,742	4,359	185	92
Sesame seed .....	Lb.	15,485	9,220	459	303
Soybeans .....	Lb.	117	71	5	4
Seeds, except oilseeds .....	d/	d/	d/	4,416	1,772
Spices (supplementary) .....	Lb.	18,716	15,216	2,425	2,316
Sugar and molasses:					
Sugar, excluding beet (2,000 lb.)	Ton	3,352	3,514	137,314	136,954
Molasses-					
Unfit for human consumption .	Gal.	240,046	331,359	8,462	15,906
Other molasses & sugar sirup	Gal.	14,327	11,727	2,189	1,912
Total molasses .....	Gal.	254,373	343,086	10,651	17,818
Tobacco, unmanufactured:					
Leaf .....	Lb.	63,374	67,261	34,655	35,860
Scrap .....	Lb.	14,884	9,881	2,055	1,575
Stems, not cut, etc. ....	Lb.	2,473	701	79	19
Vegetables and preparations:					
Beans -					
Dried .....	Lb.	6,364	9,646	206	386
Green or unripe .....	Lb.	4,574	4,214	123	118
Chickpeas or garbanzos, dried .	Lb.	7,101	11,450	277	445
Garlic .....	Lb.	3,520	7,330	185	513
Lentils and lupines .....	Lb.	8,726	10,964	350	393
Onions .....	Lb.	3,734	1,464	67	28
Peas, except cowpeas-					
Dried .....	Lb.	1,411	1,162	35	36
Green or unripe .....	Lb.	1,590	2,173	76	106
Potatoes, white .....	Lb.	112,450	55,820	1,866	656

Continued-

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Principal agricultural products,  
1939-40 and 1940-41-Continued

Commodity imported <u>SUPPLEMENTARY</u>	Unit	Year beginning July a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:				1,000	1,000
Vegetables and preparations, Con:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Tapioca, crude, flour, and prep.	Lb.	340,487	352,369	5,862	7,322
Tomatoes, fresh .....	Lb.	79,428	131,918	1,838	3,417
Turnips and rutabagas .....	Lb.	118,581	110,602	978	851
Vegetables, canned-					
Mushrooms .....	Lb.	803	89	179	26
Peas .....	Lb.	288	16	22	1
Tomatoes .....	Lb.	37,543	1,871	1,655	95
Argols, tartar, & wine lees, crude	Lb.	20,992	23,563	1,582	3,363
Wines .....	Gal.	4,543	2,201	10,063	5,273
Total principal supplementary ..				536,816	595,578
Other supplementary .....				34,627	32,377
Total supplementary .....				571,443	627,955
<u>COMPLEMENTARY</u>					
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:					
Silk, raw .....	Lb.	45,600	47,719	127,853	124,367
Wool, unmanufactured, free in bond	Lb.	147,784	177,175	31,866	36,710
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Bananas .....	Bunch	54,080	51,658	29,273	29,115
Coffee .....	Lb.	2,043,773	2,534,621	138,032	160,496
Cocoa or cacao beans .....	Lb.	557,200	891,138	25,340	41,649
Tea .....	Lb.	100,119	101,687	22,462	22,783
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc. (excl. sup.)		d/	d/	13,354	14,233
Oils, essential & dist. ( " " )		d/	d/	6,533	6,389
Spices (excluding supplementary)	Lb.	91,915	95,769	11,766	12,647
Fibers, vegetable: (2,240 lb. ton)					
Kapok, unmanufactured .....	Ton	9	10	1,928	2,006
Manila or abaca, unmanufactured	Ton	56	70	5,551	7,353
Sisal and henequen, unmf. ....	Ton	144	131	11,664	9,758
Rubber, crude:					
Milk of, or latex .....	Lb.	79,013	62,994	14,325	12,400
Guayule .....	Lb.	6,652	9,310	638	908
Other rubber, crude .....	Lb.	1,313,296	2,043,181	221,600	359,398
Total rubber, crude .....	Lb.	1,398,961	2,115,485	236,563	372,706
Total principal complementary ...				662,169	840,212
Other complementary .....				5,832	7,190
Total complementary .....				668,001	847,402
Total supplementary .....				571,443	627,955
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS .....				1,239,444	1,475,357
TOTAL IMPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES ..				2,448,038	2,808,920

a/ Corrected to August 16, 1941. b/ Less than 500. c/ Excludes the weight of  
"other hides and skins" reported in pieces only. d/ Reported in value only.



DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Specified agricultural products, January-June  
and June, 1940 and 1941 a/

Commodity exported	Unit	January-June		June	
		1940	1941	1940	1941
<u>Pork, cured:</u>		<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>
Bacon and sides .....	Lb.	12,201	5,546	351	3,076
Hams and shoulders .....	Lb.	12,605	12,882	662	9,887
Total pork, cured .....	Lb.	24,806	18,428	1,013	12,963
Lard, including neutral .....	Lb.	120,210	105,998	12,697	20,101
<u>Grains and preparations:</u>					
Barley, grain ....(48 lb.) ...	Bu.	1,001	236	35	26
Corn, grain ....(56 lb.) ...	Bu.	19,473	2,719	4,111	269
Oats, grain ....(32 lb.) ...	Bu.	140	112	10	14
<u>Rice-</u>					
Paddy or rough .....	Lb.	4,022	16,935	1,092	6,283
Milled, including brown, etc.	Lb.	170,247	219,224	28,785	28,215
Flour, meal and polish .....	Lb.	6	9	5	1
Rye, grain ....(56 lb.) ...	Bu.	646	1	4	<u>b/</u>
<u>Wheat-</u>					
Grain ....(60 lb.) ...	Bu.	8,434	4,865	632	106
Flour, wholly of United States wheat (196 lb.) ...	Bbl.	1,737	2,556	121	458
<u>Fruits:</u>					
<u>Fresh-</u>					
Apples <u>c/</u> .....	Bu.	769	311	26	31
Pears .....	Lb.	5,685	2,601	92	76
Oranges .....	Box	2,086	2,243	296	334
Grapefruit .....	Box	451	489	51	72
<u>Dried-</u>					
Apples .....	Lb.	4,622	1,848	91	131
Apricots .....	Lb.	4,051	1,446	175	183
Prunes .....	Lb.	43,091	19,560	2,356	2,484
Raisins .....	Lb.	25,424	67,593	1,157	8,015
Canned pears .....	Lb.	14,023	1,018	149	197
<u>Tobacco, leaf:</u>					
Bright flue-cured .....	Lb.	112,169	80,535	12,880	13,254
Dark-fired Kentucky and Tennessee .....	Lb.	22,677	5,008	6,121	295
Other leaf tobacco .....	Lb.	14,792	9,663	1,256	1,367
Total leaf tobacco .....	Lb.	149,638	95,206	20,257	14,916
Cotton, excluding linters (500 lb.)	Bale	3,046	467	135	78

a/ Corrected to August 16, 1941. b/ Less than 500. c/ Includes baskets, boxes, and barrels in terms of bushels.



**IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Specified agricultural products,  
January-June and June, 1940 and 1941 a/**

Commodity imported	Unit	January-June		June	
		1940	1941	1940	1941
<b>Animals, live:</b>		<b>Thousands:</b>	<b>Thousands:</b>	<b>Thousands:</b>	<b>Thousands:</b>
Cattle, dutiable (by weight)-					
Less than 200 pounds, each ..	No.	71	72	14	11
200 pounds to 700 pounds, each	No.	210	269	19	14
700 pounds or more, each-					
Cows for dairy purposes ...	No.	3	5	1	1
Other cattle .....	No.	83	75	5	10
Total cattle (dutiable) .	No.	367	421	39	36
Cattle, free (for breeding) ...	No.	5	7	1	1
Hogs (except for breeding) ....	Lb.	2	6,196	b/	2,022
Butter .....	Lb.	623	1,049	71	197
<b>Cheese:</b>					
Swiss .....	Lb.	4,346	841	589	32
Cheddar .....	Lb.	362	328	13	1
Other cheese .....	Lb.	16,794	10,009	2,761	1,404
Total cheese .....	Lb.	21,502	11,178	3,363	1,437
Eggs and egg products, dried ....	Lb.	1,074	1,103	270	150
Eggs and egg products, frozen, etc.	Lb.	b/	12	0	0
<b>Meats:</b>					
Beef and veal, fresh or frozen	Lb.	1,759	15,757	420	1,656
Beef, canned, including corned	Lb.	38,075	39,197	4,851	5,326
Pork, fresh or frozen .....	Lb.	1,204	8,915	248	796
Hams, shoulders, and bacon ....	Lb.	1,516	917	74	192
Tallow .....	Lb.	789	4,981	428	2,400
Wool, unmanufactured c/ .....	Lb.	100,873	347,724	11,301	60,459
<b>Grains:</b>					
Corn ..... (56 lb.) .....	Bu.	333	429	85	41
Oats ..... (32 lb.) .....	Bu.	7,256	5,315	1,695	617
Rye ..... (56 lb.) .....	Bu.	b/	1,332	0	230
Wheat d/ .. (60 lb.) .....	Bu.	128	3,151	52	602
Barley malt .....	Lb.	27,966	20,366	3,333	3,905
<b>Oilseeds:</b>					
Copra .....	Lb.	341,877	282,500	34,908	49,885
Flaxseed .. (56 lb.) .....	Bu.	7,947	7,320	521	866
<b>Oils, vegetable:</b>					
Coconut oil .....	Lb.	175,261	176,506	26,729	26,884
Palm oil .....	Lb.	102,394	130,508	19,475	14,294
Perilla oil .....	Lb.	6,014	3,988	916	969
Tung oil .....	Lb.	60,322	15,768	14,874	2,500
Sugar, excluding beet (2,000 lb.)	Ton	1,623	2,222	302	329
Molasses .....	Gal.	152,466	210,861	31,563	46,342

a/ Corrected to August 16, 1941. b/ Less than 500. c/ Excludes wool imported free in bond for use in carpets, etc. d/ Excludes wheat for milling in bond for export.

SUMMARY TABLE: Quantity indexes of foreign trade in agricultural products, adjusted for seasonal variation, June 1941, with comparisons

Commodity or commodity group	June			1941					
	1938	1939	1940	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
<u>January 1924 - December 1929 = 100</u>									
<b>Exports:</b>									
All agricultural commodities a/..	69	42	41	16	22	27	28	37	41
Cotton fiber, including linters	50	32	38	7	11	16	16	18	20
All commodities except cotton..	88	51	44	25	33	36	40	56	60
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	69	46	69	34	37	51	41	85	59
Fruits .....	214	107	57	36	37	41	47	97	60
Wheat and wheat flour .....	66	49	13	13	23	33	41	32	19
Grains, other than wheat and flour .....	212	26	78	39	41	35	37	39	31
Pork, cured .....	19	24	3	4	4	3	3	3	37
Lard, including neutral .....	27	35	20	15	19	34	37	15	31
<b>Imports:</b>									
All agricultural commodities b/..	87	96	102	132	131	125	136	159	138
Complementary c/ .....	102	105	112	152	151	151	148	180	140
Supplementary c/ .....	68	85	88	106	104	92	120	132	136
Sugar and molasses .....	80	87	88	112	102	79	104	102	98
Wool, excl. free for carpets.	26	72	128	296	274	232	436	500	686
Hides and skins .....	37	55	66	119	113	93	117	134	120
Dairy products .....	43	38	33	24	29	18	20	26	16
Vegetable oils and oilseeds..	98	113	96	104	104	84	98	93	82
Grains, grain products, and feeds .....	32	141	138	101	107	94	142	214	143
Tobacco, leaf .....	70	80	78	63	59	83	76	83	82

a/ Based on 74 classifications.

b/ Based on 122 classifications.

c/ Supplementary agricultural imports consist of all imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States, together with all other agricultural imports interchangeable to any significant extent with such United States commodities. Complementary agricultural imports include all others, about 95 percent of which consist of rubber, coffee, raw silk, cacao beans, wool for carpets, bananas, tea, and spices.



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General Note

In the foregoing analysis and tables, the term "foreign trade" refers to trade between the United States (including the noncontiguous territories of Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and, from January 1, 1935, to December 31, 1939, the Virgin Islands) and foreign countries. The Philippine Islands, and, prior to January 1, 1935, the Virgin Islands are included with foreign countries. Foreign trade does not include trade between continental United States and the noncontiguous territories. The classification of the Virgin Islands has been subject to three successive changes: (1) prior to January 1, 1935, it was included among foreign countries; (2) from January 1, 1935, to December 31, 1939, it was included among the noncontiguous territories of the United States; (3) since January 1, 1940, it has been omitted altogether from the foreign-trade statistics of the United States.

In the classification of foreign trade into agricultural and nonagricultural groups, forest products and distilled liquors are considered nonagricultural. In the classification of agricultural imports into supplementary and complementary groups, supplementary consist of all imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States, together with all other agricultural imports interchangeable to any significant extent with such United States commodities. Complementary agricultural imports include all others, about 95 percent of which consist of rubber, coffee, raw silk, cacao beans, wool for carpets, bananas, tea, and spices.

In the classification of foreign trade by country of origin and destination, trade with Austria beginning May 6, 1938, and that with the Sudeten area, as far as ascertainable, beginning November 10, 1938, is included with Germany, while trade with other Czechoslovak Provinces occupied by Germany, Hungary, and Poland has been included with those countries since March 18 or 19, 1939. Trade with Lithuanian territory of Memel has been included with Germany since March 25, 1939.

Statistics of exports by country of destination are not included among the accompanying tables as in former annual supplements. This is in conformity with the decision of the Department to discontinue the publication of such statistics during the emergency in the interests of national defense. Tables showing imports by country of origin are included as usual.

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